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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1876. NO. 259.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Late Disastrous Campaign

Official Report from General Terry.

Custer's Defeat the Result of Haste and Over-Confidence---He Thought The Indians Were Retreating---Caring for the Wounded---The Command to be Reorganized at Once---Views of Sherman and Sheridan---The Indians Must Go Upon Reservations or be Exterminated---Volunteers to be Accepted from Nebraska and the Territories.

GENERAL TERRY'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The following dispatch has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, NEAR MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2.

I think I owe it to myself to put you more fully in possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the mouth of the Rosebud I submitted my plan to General Gibbon and to General Custer. They approved it heartily. It was that Custer, with his whole regiment, should move up the Rosebud till he should meet a trail which Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn till he should send scouts over it, and keep his main force further to the south, so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of the Tullocka creek as he passed it, and send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country to me. We calculated it would take Gibbon's column until the 26th to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide sweep which I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbon would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on that stream. I asked Custer how long his marches would be. He said they would be at first about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progress. I talked with him about his strength and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be well for me to have Gibbon's cavalry and go with him. To the suggestion he replied: "That, without reference to the command, he would prefer his own regiment alone as a homogeneous body; because as much could be accomplished as with the two combined." He expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force that he could need, and I shared in his confidence. The plan adopted is the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting up every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gatling guns, but he declined it, saying that it might embarrass him and that he was strong enough without it. The movements proposed by General Gibbon's column were carried out to the letter, and, had the attack been deferred until it was up, I cannot doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently nerved themselves for a stand; out, as I learned from Captain Benton, the cavalry marched on the 25th thirty-five miles, from 5 A. M. till 8 P. M.; on the 24th forty-five miles, and then, after night, ten miles further; then, after resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the battle field. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as the trail was struck it was followed. I cannot learn that any examination of Tullocka creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflection upon Custer, for whatever errors he may have committed he has paid the penalty, and you cannot regret his loss more than I do; but I feel that our plan must have been successful had it been carried out, and I desire you to know the facts in the action itself. So far as I can make out, Custer acted under a misapprehension. He thought, I am confident, that the Indians were running. For fear that they might get away, he attacked without getting all his men up, and divided his command so that they were beaten in detail. I do not at all propose to give the thing up, but I think that my troops require a little time, and in view of the strength which the Indians are developed, I propose to bring up what little reinforcements I can get. I should be grateful for any help that you can send me. I can take two companies of *Infantry from Powder river, and there are a few recruits and detached men whom I can get for the cavalry. I ought to have a larger mounted* force than I now have, but this, I fear, cannot be obtained. I hear nothing from General Crook's operation. If I could hear, I should be able to form plans for the future much more intelligently.

A. H. TERRY, Major General.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED—THE COMMAND TO BE REORGANIZED AT ONCE.

The following is another dispatch from General Terry, received yesterday morning:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE, NEAR MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2.

On the evening of the 28th we commenced moving down with the wounded, but were able to get on but four miles as our hand litters did not answer the purpose. The mule litters did excellently well, but they were insufficient in number. The 29th, therefore, was spent in making a full supply of them. In the evening of the 29th we started again, and at two A. M. the wounded were placed on the schooner at the mouth of Little Big Horn. The afternoon of the 30th they were brought down to the depot on the Yellowstone. I send them to-morrow by steamer to Fort Lincoln and with them one of my aids, Captain E. W. Smith, who will be able to answer any questions which you may desire to ask. I have brought down the troops to the same place. They arrived this morning, and although I had on the steamer a good supply of subsistence and forage, there are some articles we need, and I should hesitate to trust the boat again in the Big Horn. Colonel Sheridan's dispatch informing me of the reported gathering of Indians on the Rosebud, reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of Crook's movements. At least a hundred horses are needed to remount the cavalrymen now here.

ALFRED H. TERRY.

VIEWS OF SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

NEW YORK, July 7.—General Sheridan, in conversation with a reporter on the Custer massacre, said that the truth was the army had failed to carry out the purposes of the Government in the Indian country by reason of its weakness. "I have," he said, "sent every man I could spare into that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. The Government, in its wisdom, directs the doing of certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this of Terry's, an expedition necessary for the development of that country. We do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us."

In answer to the question, "What were the reasons for this campaign?" General Sherman said: "We are doing this at the special request of the Indian Department. It does not originate with the War Department at all. Our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are the very wildest and most savage sort, down on the reservation. You can say we will do it now, or exterminate them."

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Sherman has telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, who arrived here this morning, that he will leave Philadelphia to-day for this city. It is probable, upon the arrival of General Sherman, there will be an immediate conference between the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman upon the subject of the Indian war.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TO BE RECRUITED.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the Senate to-day, and gave notice that he would to-morrow endeavor to call up the bill for action:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President, if he deem it necessary, be and hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, Utah, or either of them, to be employed as part of the army of the United States against the tribes of the hostile Sioux in the Northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Government, and by whose hands recently several hundred soldiers, citizens of the United States, have been slaughtered: *Provided*, That not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

To General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General:

Captain Smith, of General Terry's staff, telegraphs from Bismarck as follows: General Custer, Captains Custer, Keogh, Yates and Cook, Lieutenants Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter, Sturgis and Crittendon are killed. Lieutenant Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Two hundred and sixty-one dead have been found, and fifty-two wounded brought away.

[Signed] R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

EXCITEMENT AT OMAHA — MOURNING AMONG THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, July 7.—Much excitement has existed in this vicinity since the reception of the news of the Custer massacre. The opinion expressed generally is in favor of whipping the Indians into subjection, as people believe that is the only way to secure peace. Much regret is expressed over the fate of General Custer and the men who were killed.

Information from Red Cloud Agency, under date of the 4th, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is exhibited by the Indians at the agencies. This would seem to confirm the reports of severe loss by the Indians in the recent engagements.

UTAH OFFERS A FULL REGIMENT.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a meeting held here this evening, it was resolved to offer the Government a regiment of twelve hundred men from this Territory in ten days, to avenge the death of Custer and for the extermination of the Sioux Indians.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE WANTS TO AID IN AVENGING CUSTER.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: Joe O. Shelby, a noted Confederate general of this State, sent the following telegram to President Grant to-day: "General Custer has been killed. We once fought him and now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers, allow Missouri to raise one thousand."

CONSULTATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—There was a consultation at the White House to-night on the subject of the Indian war. Secretary Cameron, General Sherman, who reached here from Philadelphia this afternoon, and the President discussed the situation at considerable length. An impression is felt in the highest quarters that the troops now in the West near the scene of the present operations against the Indians are numerically as well as in every other respect able to enforce the demands of the Government upon the hostile tribes, and to effect proper chastisement upon them.

SHERIDAN ORDERED TO CHICAGO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—To-morrow morning General Sheridan will leave on the limited express for his headquarters at Chicago, to which place he has been ordered by General Sherman, owing to the recent Indian disaster.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED TO THE BIG HORN.

LEAVENWORTH, July 7.—General Pope has issued an order directing General Miles, with six companies of the Fifth Infantry, to report at once to the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley, and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. General Miles has been relieved from being one of the best fighters in the army.

NO NEW POINTS IN TERRY'S LATEST REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 3 A. M.—General Terry's report, dated June 27, which had been delayed on the Montana telegraph lines, was received by General Sheridan at eight o'clock this morning, and was published to-day, and very few new points of interest are contained in it. No list of enlisted men is given.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Roll of Centennial Visitors Reaches Nearly Two Millions — An Old Man Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The admissions to the Centennial Exposition yesterday numbered 52,040, of which 46,051 were paid. The whole number of visitors since the opening has been 1,962,054.

Joseph Daily, seventy-seven years old, residing on Mervine street, attempted to kindle a fire this morning by pouring coal oil into the stove. An explosion took place, and he unfortunately was so slow in getting out of the house that the flesh coming off the bones in some places. His recovery is very doubtful.

This evening the members of the Army of the Cumberland had a banquet at St. George's Hall, at which General Sheridan presided. About two hundred were present, and the event was a very enjoyable one.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1876.

The mineral products of the world on exposition, as well as of this country, are diffused throughout the various buildings, so that the student, or the casual visitor, must make the tour of nearly every department before he can arrive at a proper knowledge of the treasures collected.

If they could be properly classified and arranged in one building it would simplify the study and enable the visitor to compare and contrast the several regions of each country with each other and different sections of the world with all others. As they are arranged, we must examine each department in the Main Hall and its annexes, in Mechanics Hall and its annexes, in Agricultural Hall and in the Government Building, besides some specialties in other localities. In the Main Building, near some of the best displays of manufactured iron from Pennsylvania, and of ores from other States, is a small collection of ores, &c., that the casual observer would possibly pass without notice, yet, it represents a treasure of minerals scarcely surpassed in the same extent of country in any part of the world. Specimens of ores and kaolin from the property known as the "Bloomfield Furnace," near Altoona, in Blair county, in this State, and the property of our late townsman, Colonel John W. Duncan, now of Philadelphia. So valuable was this property considered during the late war, that General McClellan was detailed by General McClellan to examine and report upon the property and its availability for supplying the necessary quantity and the requisite quality of iron for the manufacture of ordnance for the Government.

General Rodman recommended the purchase of this property in the following terms: As the wants of the Government are urgent, and an accessible variety of iron has given results which are satisfactory, and which it is believed, are not likely to be much, if at all surpassed by any untried variety, I would recommend the purchase by the Government of the ore banks and smelting furnace at which this variety of iron is made.

Attached to this furnace are banks of brown hematite ore, believed to be adequate to supply the wants of the Government for hundreds of years. Also, about 20,000 acres of land, estimated to yield 12,000 cords of wood, which would smelt 2,000 tons of iron per annum.

The tests, by distinguished chemists in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, verify the Government reports. Pennsylvania can point with pride to the evidences of mineral wealth within its boundaries unsurpassed by any other part of the world.

The articles exhibited are brown hematite ore, white and red kaolin clay, and spiegeleisen, and a small cannon to denote the use for which the ore is designed.

CENTURION.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

GOVERNOR HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

COLUMBUS, July 7.—It is understood here that Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance will be ready for the papers of Monday morning. It will probably be brief.

A NOMINATION DECLINED.

DAYTON, O., July 7.—Samuel Craighead, Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourth Ohio district, has declined the nomination, giving as a reason the character of his private business.

Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting was held in this city to-night. Addresses were made by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and W. F. Coolbaugh, of this city.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Fair weather, with local rains in the interior and heavy rains near the coast, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Temporary Postponement.

In consequence of the absence at the Eastern cities, of the senior partner of the firm of H. Kleber & Bro., the publishing of the "Steinway Bulletins"—embracing yet more than a hundred purchasers of the Steinway's, and including the names of many of our best known citizens—is discontinued for the present. Mr. Kleber is now making a choice selection at the Eastern factories of the Steinway's and other less famous pianos, determined that the Pittsburgh public shall have the benefit of a stock of pianos, organs, etc., which is not surpassed, if equalled, in any of the Eastern cities. Every instrument they sell is personally selected and strictly examined, and as they are good judges and cannot be mistaken—unlike many other dealers, from ignorance in musical goods makes them the victims of designing manufacturers of shoddy instruments. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro. are at once the safest and most reliable firm to deal with. Their well known integrity and fairness in dealing is an undisputed fact, and it has attracted to their house the largest, as well as the best portion of the music purchasing public of our cities and surrounding country.

THE REDSKINS.

General Custer's Remarkable Rashness

He Deliberately Staked His Fortune on the Die---Indian Stratagems for Entrapping Troops---Instances in Point---The Government's Task a Hard One---Disadvantages Under Which the Cavalry Labor---Employment of Hardy Mountaineers and Frontiersmen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

THE TRAGIC FATE OF GENERAL CUSTER AND HIS COMMAND

continued to-day to be the most absorbing topic of discussion, and the first details of the unfortunate affair were read with intense interest. There is an increase of astonishment over the remarkable rashness of General Custer in rushing into such a hell hole. The theory of some of the army officers is that

GENERAL CUSTER WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE TERRIBLE RISK

he was running, and that he deliberately staked his fortunes on the die, and precipitated the engagement in advance of the arrival of General Terry, knowing that if successful he would reap all the glory. A gentleman now here, and who has had a vast deal of experience on the Indian frontier, and who was intimate with General Custer, met that officer not long since in New York, and discussed with him the stratagems and devices invariably made use of by the Indians in conducting their warfare. General Custer then remarked that he could never be induced by the Indians to follow them into the foot hills or through the "hog backs," which to them was a most favorite game, and said that they must fight him out on the open plains. No one knew better than Custer the peculiar tactics of the Indians, and the theory given above is the only one that seems reasonable to a good many. It was in this way that

THE TROOPS WERE ENTRAPPED

at Fort Phil. Kearney, on the head of Powder river. A small band of Indians approached the fort and induced the troops to follow them into the "hog backs," when a thousand Indians opened fire upon them. The work of extermination lasted but a few minutes, and nothing was left of the entire command to tell the tale but a dog. The same fate befell a party under the command of James Bridger, twenty-five years ago, near the head of the Yellowstone. His party was decoyed into a ravine by Indians pretending friendship, and they had no sooner got within the walls of the ravine than concealed Indians began a rapid fire upon them, killing most of the party. Instances of this peculiar way of trapping troops in such places are sufficiently numerous to have been a perpetual warning. Sitting Bull and his Indians are in a region abounding in game, fish and grass; their knowledge of the country is perfect, and their ponies can climb through the mountains like mountain sheep.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO ORDINARY

before it to conquer these wild people, and some other means must be employed to do it than merely our military. The field is several hundred miles from any point where supplies can be obtained, and in a section which cannot sustain an army. The experienced frontiersmen say that it will be impossible for the cavalry to subdue the savages. The Indians mount their heavy, strong horses, which require grain for food, and where that cannot be obtained the horses give out. When an engagement is brought on, cavalry are always at a disadvantage if they cannot dismount, as their horses are so terrified by the wild cries of the Indians that they become unmanageable and unable to manage them. It is urged that the Government call into its service

THE HARDY MOUNTAINEERS

of the Territories, who are mounted on ponies just as the Indians, and are equally expert in stratagem and ambuscade. The Western delegates say if this is done, it will not cost a tithe as much, and the war will sooner be ended.

The Crops in Neighboring States.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Crop reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee were telegraphed to the *Gazette* last night. From these reports it appears the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as harvest approaches the unwelcomed disaster from continued rains from all points, except Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Fears of the destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause is entertained. As the crops now stand, wheat promises to yield two-thirds; oats less than an average crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy; wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The rumored attempt on the life of Duc de Chatres by a French soldier is entirely unfounded.

A. A. Selover, a well known Wall street operator, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Total liabilities, $660,000, of which $535,000 is partially secured.

A party of strangers arrived in Richmond, Va., last evening, *via* the Piedmont Air Line Railroad, *en route* for the Centennial Exposition, to be Don Carlos and suite traveling *in cog.*

The American colony in Constantinople, Turkey, enthusiastically honored the Fourth. Horace Maynard, the American Minister, presided, read the Declaration of Independence and made a speech.

Senator Morrill took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury yesterday afternoon at the Executive Mansion. Judge Wylie administered the oath. Mr. Wyman qualified as Treasurer of the United States.

Joseph Jones and Chas. Bland, both formers of cattle herds, got into a fight yesterday at Ogallala, Wyoming, drew revolvers and exchanged shots, resulting in the death of Haden and the dangerous wounding of Bland.

A colored man named Turpin was killed in Washington city on the Fourth. His head was severed from the body, and the body cut up and thrown into an ash pile. The woman with whom he lived has disappeared. She is supposed to be the murderess.

Jacob Rehm, ex-Chief of Police of Chicago, against whom the Grand Jury found an indictment last winter for complicity in the whisky frauds, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and to be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

The removal of Special Agent of Internal Revenue Clarke causes much comment in San Francisco. The opinion is there expressed that the removal was due to the fact that he has been uncompromising in his pursuit of the whisky thieves. The ring and other coadjutors are jubilant. Two or three other removals are expected.

An Augusta, Me., telegram of last night says: The news of Hon. Lot M. Morrill's entering upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury was the occasion of much rejoicing here. Governor Conner called on Mr. Blaine in his sick room and tendered him the appointment of United States Senator, saying that he believed it to be the very general wish of the people of both Republicans of Maine that he should fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrill's resignation. It is understood that Mr. Blaine will accept the place. Mr. Blaine has not been quite so well to-day as for two or three days past.

STATE NEWS.

A little worm in the clover heads sickens Lehigh county cattle.

Most of the school districts of Lehigh decided not to reduce teachers' wages.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland, of Erie, celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago.

The Citizens' National Bank of Towanda has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $150,000.

The Schuylkill Coal Exchange has decided upon an advance of ten cents per ton on coal of all sizes for the coming month.

A Berks county farmer harvested wheat, threshed it, had it ground, and ate bread made therefrom, all in one day, last week.

Dr. Massey, of West Chester, is the owner of a mare that is known to be thirty-one years old, fat, lively and proud.

William Stranahan, a well to-do farmer of Mercer county, aged about fifty years, committed suicide by shooting himself last week.

The Warren *Ledger* says: There was never so little drunkenness as since the local option was repealed and licenses for the sale of liquors granted. Our streets are constantly filled with people, many of them strangers, but not a case of drunkenness has been noticed during many weeks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Indebtedness.

Bill to Establish a Sinking Fund Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Bill.

The bill requiring the Pacific Railroads to create a sinking fund for the payment of their indebtedness to the United States passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 159 to 9. The bill, which has been pending for some time, was yesterday made the special order for to-day, but at one time it was feared that it would not come up, as it was antagonized with the private calendar. Mr. Randall accused its opponents of an attempt to defeat it by delay, but the final vote showed that there was no disposition to defeat it. Mr. Hurd, who made a speech in opposition, finally withdrew the substitute he proposed to offer. The principal point in the bill is the fourth section, which, for the purpose of providing the sinking fund, requires that the Union Pacific road, in addition to the five per cent. of net earnings, shall pay annually into the Treasury of the United States, for the period of ten years, commencing January 1, 1877, the sum of $7,500,000 in two annual installments, and after the expiration of ten years the sum of $1,000,000 annually, until the whole amount of subsidy bonds issued to that road shall have been fully paid. The Central Pacific road is required to pay $568,210 annually for the first ten years, and $760,350 annually thereafter, until the whole amount of bonds issued to that company shall have been paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House and Senate conferees on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill have reached a substantial agreement on that bill. The Senate conferees agree in effect to yield to the House and fix the total amount to be appropriated as desired by the House, but they propose that the President shall be allowed discretion in the expenditure of this money among the various legislative and consular bodies, in order that the service may not be crippled. Both the House and Senate conferees agree to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Consular and Diplomatic and consular service. The bill will be reported in a day or two.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY CASES.

The House Judiciary Committee adopted the report of the sub-committee, declaring that the House has jurisdiction in the cases of King and Shumacher in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. It was voted to so report to the House, and to refer the matter to the committee on Civil Service Reform for investigation.

THE EXAMINATION OF SECRETARY ROBESON

was continued to-day by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in reference to deficiencies supposed to exist in the funds of certain bureaus. It made a statement, setting forth the reasons why certain appropriations had been exhausted. These found their origin last fall in threatened troubles with Spain, at which time it became necessary, in view of other foreign relations, to put the navy in condition and position to carry out any policy our Government might adopt. Owing to this unexpected state of affairs, the appropriations, which would otherwise have lasted the Senate had rapidly exhausted, leaving some contracts which had been previously made unprovided for.

MORRILL IN HIS NEW QUARTERS.

Secretary Morrill took charge of the Treasury Department this afternoon. Assistant Secretary Conant was in the Secretary's office to receive him, and soon thereafter the various heads of bureaus and chief clerks were presented to the new Secretary. The first official act of the Secretary was the approval of the bond of Wyman as Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS.

Attempt to Oust a Revenue Officer by Unfair Means—A Savings Bank Closes Its Doors.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—It having been given out from time to time that charges derogatory to the character of Colonel Fred. Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, had been sent to Washington, and that his removal had been asked for, Mr. Meyer sent to Washington for a copy of the charges made against him and the names of the parties seeking his removal. These have arrived, and Colonel Meyer says they contain nothing which cannot be easily refuted. Among other papers is a telegram sent from here to President Grant, March 2d, 1872, bearing the signatures of Thomas C. Fletcher as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Jacob Klein, Secretary of the State Committee, and J. W. Mc Clurg, Chairman of the Republican. Jacob Klein has made affidavit that he never signed the dispatch, nor authorized any one to do so, that it was a forgery, and pronounces the signature a forgery.

The Central Savings Bank of this city closed its doors to-day. The President and Directors make a statement that the assets will meet all liabilities, and make an assignment of all property of the bank to three prominent citizens as trustees for the depositors, creditors and stockholders.

THE IOWA TORNADO.

The Worst Not Yet Told—Further List of the Killed and Injured.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special gives further details of the tornado in Central Iowa on Tuesday night. It appears that the actual facts are much worse than at first reported. Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Charles Flagler badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Delay and son, all injured badly; Samuel Pulse and wife badly injured; Mrs. Elderly killed; Snow Moody seriously injured. Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending. Reports from other parts of Warren county show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away and the inmates killed or badly hurt. From Madison county the reports are equally disastrous. Reports from Norwalk state that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away, and his wife and three sons drowned. Between Winterset and Norwalk eleven persons were killed, seven drowned and four struck by lightning. The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is reestablished.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

The Democratic County Convention—No Candidate for Senator—The Republicans Well Organized and Sure of Victory—Handsome New Brick Blocks.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., July 5, 1876.

The unterrified Democracy had their annual convocation on last Monday, and nominated James W. Gillespie, of Punxsutawney, for Assembly, and William Fairman for District Attorney. As the Democrats have an idea that there will be another Senatorial rumpus in the Jefferson and Indiana district, it was thought that there would be some hopes of electing a Democrat, and some of the party thought that they should make a nomination; but the friends of Mr. Jenks concluded that as it would hurt him to nominate a Senator, it had better not be done, as there would be a good chance for trading without a Senatorial candidate in the field. As George is the sun before which the Democratic stars, and the sheaf to which the other Democratic sheaves have to bow, a distinguished member of his party failed to get a recommendation from his own county, notwithstanding he had no opposition. Democrats have said that Grant has made the Republican party know no one but Grant. How now about the Democratic party?

I believe in the Democratic convention there was nothing said about the war being a failure, nor greenbacks for Bonds. The rag baby is dead, and the mourners go howling about the streets.

The Republicans were never better united in this county than at present. Hayes and Wallace will carry this county; our county ticket will be elected, and Harry White can be neither sold, cheated nor traded off, and as the Republicans so bank on him for him, and the Democrats will find that Sammy Tilden, the *reformer*, who was nominated by John Morrissey, the blacking and gambler, finds little favor amongst the honest and intelligent portion of Jefferson county.

Brookville is again on the advance. R. Arthurs, Esq., and Dr. Rodgers are each erecting large blocks of brick buildings, and the new brick of Casper Eudress will compare with any building of its size in the Western portion of the State.

A. P. H.

John A. Morrow, a well known frontiersman, for several years a resident in Omaha, died in that city yesterday.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the Senate bill to provide for the sale of Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS, the Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the Sioux Indians made any hostile demonstrations prior to the invasion of their treaty reservation by gold hunters; whether the present military operations are conducted for the purpose of protecting said Indians in their rights under the treaty of 1868, or of punishing them for resisting the violation of that treaty, and whether the recent reports of an alleged disaster to our forces under General Custer in that region are true.

During the morning hour the conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was discussed, and at twelve o'clock the impeachment trial was resumed, but on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS it was ordered that further proceedings in the trial be suspended for the present, so that the conference report on the Appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said a conference committee had come to mean the will of one House of Congress and only one. On such ground the conference was impracticable, because there could be but one side to a question. As long as the House of Representatives insisted, only the Senate must consent to a conference; but when the House got so far as to where it would be revolution, absolute revolution, a defiance of law, and that meant revolution in this country, the Senate conferees had met the House half way. If any more could be done consistent with the integrity of the Senate, he would be glad if some one there or elsewhere would proclaim it. The Senate committee consented to meet the House half way, agreed to a reduction to the extent of 60 in the force of the civil service, believing that it was better that the public service should suffer somewhat than have an important appropriation bill fail; but this proposition was absolutely rejected by the House. The whole amount to be saved by reducing clerks' salaries as proposed by the House would not exceed $200,000 or $300,000.

Mr. WINDOM, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said after careful calculation it had been found that the saving would be but little over $100,000. It was not the amount involved so much as it was the principle of coercing the Senate to change the law.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That is all they care for.

Mr. MORRILL, resuming, said it was not on the principle of just economy that this thing was contended for. However, it could not be made apparent here or anywhere else that there was any necessity or public instance in the attempt to reduce the clerical force of the departments. It was significant altogether for the consideration of statesmanship. The principle which laid behind this action of the House of Representatives covered the whole field of the annihilated Senate of the United States. The House and Senate were not dividing upon the question of clerks' salaries, but upon the general power undertaken by the House to be exercised over the Senate. It had been claimed that the House had reduced appropriations $18,000,000 under the head of last year, to the extent of $39,000,000; but there was a deficiency bill of $4,000,000 which had been counted in the $39,000,000, and had no business there. The Committee on Appropriations had reduced appropriations, as compared with the bills of last year, to the extent of $22,000,000, and in the last session the Senate had reduced these bills to the extent of $35,000,000. Mr. Morrill then argued that the House had appropriated unexpended balances without mentioning the amount, and he believed those balances amounted to $5,000,000. Add to this the deficiency bill of $4,000,000, and the sum of $9,000,000 the House had reduced the appropriations to the extent of $30,000,000 only, and as the Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced them to the extent of $22,000,000, the difference between the two Houses was only $8,000,000.

The Senator then proceeded to show how this eight million dollars was made up. He showed that it was all due to omitting necessary appropriations, such as those for the Court of Claims, for public buildings, for the naval service, and for other sundry expenses. He predicted that the present clipping would result in a large deficiency bill for the next year. Any one would be economical in cutting down the service. He claimed that in every case where the House had a right to judgment on the amount of appropriations, the Senate had deferred to the House, but in appropriations provided for by law the Senate had refused to agree that the House should arbitrarily fix the amount of the appropriation. The Senate stood on its constitutional right.

Senator MORTON addressed the Senate, claiming that the attitude of the House was revolutionary and nullifying. He said that if either House said to the other, "Repeal this obnoxious statute or we will stop the working of the Government," such a proposition was revolutionary, and was just analogous to the attitude of South Carolina in nullification times. He appealed to Senators on both sides of the Chamber and in the House; for if they yielded, it would be the end of a government by the two Houses. He held that if either House inserted new legislation in an appropriation bill which was objected to by the other, it was the duty of the House proposing the change to recede, otherwise one House can nullify a law.

Mr. THURMAN replied with great warmth. He claimed that there was neither nullification nor dictation in the action of the House. He could see no acts where the House would have a perfect right to say to the Senate, "Take one-half the appropriation asked for the army or navy, or let the appropriation fail altogether." Nullification was like a good many other terms now flaunted in the face of the people—full of sound and fury, and meant nothing. What was the use of talking as if we stood upon a volcano? No one had a right to suppose that one House of Congress was less patriotic than the other. He then referred to the remarks of Mr. Morrill, and said he must say that he was somewhat surprised at the passion in his manner this morning which did not look like a peace conference, and when it was followed up by a talk about nullification, he did not understand the scene enacted here to-day.

Mr. LOGAN said he agreed with the Senator from Indiana [Morton] that the action of one House of Congress in saying it would not agree to appropriation bills unless the other would agree to change a certain law, was both nullification and revolution. He denied that the House had the sole right to originate appropriation bills, and said if the Senate should put upon an appropriation bill any legislation which did not meet with the assent of the House of Representatives, he would vote at once to withdraw it. The action of the House of Representatives in this present case was to make a little capital before the country, and he [Logan] would stay here until the expiration of his term of service before he would agree to a proposition clothed with a hand at his throat.

Mr. BOGY defended the action of the House of Representatives in reducing expenses, and argued that the Senate had no right to assail the motive of the House of Representatives. That body had acted in obedience to the voice of the people.

The motion of Mr. MORRILL, to grant the new conference asked for by the House was agreed to and the CHAIR appointed Messrs. Windom, Allison and Bayard members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House.

Mr. HAIR appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Windom, Morton and Thurman.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that he would call up the House bill for the equalization of bounties to-morrow during the morning hour.

Mr. WHYTE called up the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of General G. T. Bureaugard, of New Orleans. Passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Mr. CARPENTER, of counsel for the accused, said on yesterday they declined to cross-examine witnesses because they expected then to leave the whole matter in the hands of the managers. The experience of one day had satisfied the defense that it would not be safe to do so. The reason they declined yesterday to cross-examine was that they feared any such examination of witnesses by the defense might look as if they had lost confidence in the points raised by them, that the accused could not be convicted, two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of jurisdiction. They therefore asked permission to cross-examine General Irwin McDowell. General McDowell was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter. He testified that it would be the duty of an officer of the army to answer such questions before a Congressional inquiry as related to the public service, but it would not be his duty to volunteer such information. The witness met General Belknap at his house, and had some conversation with him in relation to the prices charged by post traders, and was directed by General Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case; witness did so, and thinks it would have been effectual if it had been carried out; witness thought it would have been more effectual if the post trader had resided at his place of business, instead of at New York; witness identified a letter written by himself to the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter written by Whiteaw Reid.

Counsel offered them for identification, and declined to put them in evidence at present.

The managers demanded the right to examine the letters, or they should object to their future introduction.

Mr. CARPENTER allowed the managers to examine the letters privately.

The witness said he had known the Secretary of War for some years, even before he was made Secretary.

Q.—What has been his character as Secretary of War? A.—So far as it has come within my knowledge, he has been active, energetic and faithful.

Richard King, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at New York, was sworn and said that Caleb P. Marsh kept an account at that bank; witness produced four certificates of deposit; the first dated November 10, 1871, for $1,500, indorsed payable to the order of W. W. Belkn

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

SINCE CARL SCHURZ has expressed his views publicly upon the Democratic platform and the Democratic nominees, the Democrats call him a "Hessian."

MR. HENDRICKS, while in the Senate, voted *against* the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This shows what sort of a Democrat *he* was during the war.

GENERAL JAMES M. TUTTLE, of Iowa, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa against Governor STONE, has announced himself for HAYES and WHEELER. Let them hurry in—the church will soon be full.

TILDEN, in a speech at Albany, N. Y., in 1862, said that no one cared for the negroes—"they were merely orang outange without tails." He will find, by the time election is over, that they have stings, and can take their revenge on their libeler.

A VIRGINIA Democratic paper thus speaks of the Republican nominee for President:

"Rutherford B. Hayes, the white nigger nominee for Grant's old boots and dog-kennels, was born in Ohio in 1822, and commanded a brigade during the nigger-freeing crusade of Abrahamus Africanus."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, good Democratic authority, puts the whole case concerning TILDEN in a nutshell thus:

It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated is corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would GIVE US A TRUE WORK—BUPT ADMINISTRATION THE COUNTRY HAS EVER KNOWN.

WHO were the men who compelled Mrs. METCALF, in Kentucky, to take down the American flag from her house on the Fourth of July? Were they Republicans or Democrats? We will venture to say that every one of them will vote for TILDEN, and that on the day of election they will be shouting with the loudest for "TILDEN and Reform."

WHEN a meeting was held at Indianapolis to express its detestation for the murder of LINCOLN, every one, Democrat and Republican, attended. Among the rest came THOMAS A. HENDRICKS; but when called on to speak, he stammered, hesitated and baulked, and so disgusted the crowd that they hissed him! He had no heart, you see, for such a meeting as that.

THE New York *Evening Post*, about whose political status there have been some expressions of doubt, speaks of the St. Louis platform in this wise:

"The adoption of this rascally platform recalls what the *Evening Post* said several months ago, just after the meeting of the Democratic Convention in this State. We then characterized the course of the Democrats in respect to the currency as politically knavish. We now see more clearly how knavish it was and what purpose its knavishness was intended to serve."

ONE reason why the Senate voted to pay PINCHBACK his back pay and mileage, after refusing him a seat, is probably to be found in the fact that two of the Conservative Senators who voted against his admission have since served upon the Mississippi Investigation Committee, and have become so thoroughly convinced by the evidence that Democracy and fraud are synonymous that they now begin to suspect they were wrong in voting against PINCHBACK'S admission, and hence avail themselves of the first chance to repair that act of injustice.

"WE HAVE soldiers enough until after election." Thus spoke Sunset Cox on the Army bill, and the Sioux slaughter is the fitting commentary upon it. In his own dim way, there is no doubt that SITTING BULL comprehends the general fact that there is always to be found in our Government a party willing to see the army exterminated rather than give up its own pet projects. Just now, the Democratic party is afraid that there is going to be a fair election this fall in the South, and that the army will somehow be used in enforcing the laws; and rather than see such a result it has determined to reduce the army to that point of utter usefulness, that even every man on the frontier should fall a victim to Indian hostility.

THE recent publication of the facts, by the Interior Department, concerning the robbery of the Indian trust funds by the Democrats during BUCHANAN'S Presidential term, is by no means a new revelation, although many may now hear of it for the first time. The facts were all made known at the time; but, now that TILDEN and the Democratic party are setting up as "reformers," and are shedding crocodile tears over the terrible state of "corruption" that they allege is prevailing under Republican rule, it is well enough to revive the old record, and confront these mock "reformers" with a history of their own deliberate stealings.

The Interior Department, as is well known, is the custodian of the Indian trust funds. The intention of Congress in creating these trusts was to purchase United States bonds with the principal of the sums due to the several Indian tribes by the United States Government, and deposit the bonds with the Interior Department, applying the interest thereon, semi-annually, to the payments due the Indians. The bonds were so purchased, and they were so deposited; but, when the Republicans came into power in 1861, an examination of these trust funds showed that *the United States bonds had been abstracted, and worthless Southern bonds substituted in their stead!* The United States, all this while, has been paying the interest on these worthless bonds to the Indians, and this payment has now been kept up for eighteen or twenty years. The Government thus *loses* both principal and interest.

But the robbery did not end here. The large sum originally bequeathed by SMITHSON, an English millionaire, to establish and maintain the Smithsonian Institution, came into the hands of a Democratic administration in United States bonds, but a Democratic Secretary of the Interior changed the investment to Arkansas State bonds. The Government has ever since had to pay the interest on these bonds, and to all intents and purposes the bequest of SMITHSON was stolen, and the Smithsonian Institue has been built up and sustained, *not* by SMITHSON'S money, but by the money of the United States Government, which was made the executor of SMITHSON'S will.

All this stealing was done under a Democratic administration, by Democratic Secretaries, and with the full knowledge of the Administration. There seemed to be no astonishment at it, when it happened, and every one seemed to regard it as a matter of course. Nothing better was expected, and those who looked for just such results were not disappointed.

And now, after closing up their career of stealing in 1861, the Democratic politicians want back again; and want back, of all things, upon the pretext of "reform" and hostility to "corruption!" They first set the example of official infidelity, and then cry out that they, only, are the men to set things right! They have never yet atoned for their crime in abstracting the Indian trust and Smithsonian funds; and now have the impudence to assert that they, with their hands all covered with the dirt of those frauds, are the only true "reformers!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN, a non-partisan Political Satire. By "Vox." Published by the author.

Whoever may be the author of this foolish and indescribable venture, he acts wisely in concealing his name. The letter-press is the coarsest possible caricature, and the pictures are simply frightful. The author seems to have got the nightmare through reading the New York *Sun* in 1872, and this book is the result of his wild dreams. It seems to be aimed at Grant, although it may be questioned whether it has any aim at all, other than to inculcate the ridiculous idea that all men in politics are necessarily and essentially corrupt. The book is a disgrace to whoever wrote it, and it is a comfort to know he could not find a publisher.

For sale by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

Iron Shipments from the Lake Superior Region.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* gives the following table of shipments of iron from the Lake Superior district during the present season, to the 28th of June, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875:

From	1875.	1876.
Escanaba	63,267	102,144
Marquette	112,752	122,202
L'Anse	13,631	15,904
Total	190,150	240,119

Showing an increase of 49,969 gross tons.

SINKING

Historic Legends—[illegible] Scenery—Minerals—Singular [illegible] &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SINKING VALLEY,
BLAIR COUNTY, PA., [illegible]

Being temporarily located in this historic valley, I thought a few lines descriptive of some of the many curiosities, historic legends, romantic scenery, minerals, &c., would not be entirely without interest to some of your many readers.

Sinking Valley is located between two spurs of the Allegheny Mountains, known as Brush Mountains. The head of the valley commences some seven or eight miles northeast of the thriving young city of Altoona, in Blair county, and runs in a northerly direction twelve miles, terminating at the Little Juniata, near the site of the Old Tyrone Forge.

The valley is under a high state of cultivation and presents at this season of the year a most beautiful appearance, the golden hue of the broad fields of wheat and rye forming a striking contrast with the more verdant fields of oats; the orchards appear loaded with fruit, and the cherry tree affords gratification to more senses than that of sight. The ladies vie with each other in beautifying their homes, drawing heavily on Flora's kingdom, who, with willing hands and cultivated taste, have succeeded in transforming the rugged surface so as to give it the appearance of a fit abode of the fabled Houri.

When we witness the busy hum of labor, the well-to-do appearance of every one we meet and, above all, partake of the drafts that we made on their well-filled larders, we are ready to believe that the news has not yet arrived that a panic has brooded over the marts of trade with a long and wearied visitation.

The valley is underlaid with blue lime stone, and as water percolates the crevices of the rocks it gradually dissolves portions of it and leaves vast caves and subterranean passages, through which streams of sufficient magnitude to drive large mills, will freely pass, suddenly disappearing from the surface, wending its way for a half or three-fourths of a mile, then as suddenly appearing. Thus for some twelve miles will this mysterious stream flow, sometimes above and sometimes below the surface.

The most noted place in the valley is Arch Spring, located towards the lower end. At this point the creek emerges from a well constructed archway some twenty feet wide and twelve or fifteen feet high; it passes through a solid rock some sixty feet, and is not a bad counterpart to the famous Natural Bridge in Virginia. Some eighty rods below the Arch we have a fine flouring mill, known as the Arch Spring Mill, which turns out as fine a quality of flour as is produced in Central Pennsylvania. But a few yards below the mill the water makes its final dive and is seen no more in the valley. Some three-quarters of a mile above the Arch there is quite an extensive cave that has been explored from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, the roofs of some of the apartments of which abound in beautiful samples of stalactites. There are numerous sinks, both in the land and water; there is one sink hole that is partly surrounded by perpendicular rocks, I should say at least forty feet in height, and the water so deep in it that many lay no bottom has yet been found. The inhabitants are moral and temperate, and are better posted, better educated, and pay more attention to the education of their children than is the point I have visited in the State. One of the evidences of superior intelligence of the people is the fact that each mail brings in large packages of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

As my communication has already extended beyond the intended limits, I must reserve what I purposed saying of the mineral wealth, the old legends, &c., to some future time. PLANETAS.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The boy of the period still has his hand in a sling.

Chicago didn't celebrate. She's dead broke, Democracy.

Democratic editors are now feasting on "corbeau a la cayenne."

Silver seems to be doing its utmost to make shinplasters respectable.

All the latest crop reports from Minnesota are of the most favorable character.

And now what has the Democratic House to say about the army appropriation?

Alick Stephens is so weak that he had to hire a man to do his hurrahing on the Fourth.

Senator Conkling will take the stump during the canvass in several of the West ern States.

Tilden is so complete a reformer as to place on his political door-plate, "No Principle."

They got short of grub in Philadelphia on the Fourth, and hundreds had to suck their thumbs.

What a Thanksgiving there will be throughout Christendom when Servia carves Turkey.

The *Post*, we are happy to say, is recovering from its injuries very rapidly. It was wounded in the feelings.

Croquet hats for young ladies are announced. They are lined with sheet-iron, to ward off mallet-blows.

To the profound alarm of his friends, Tilden exhibits violent symptoms of a desire to make another speech.

The *Graphic* says: "Governor Tilden loved and lost a Natavia girl. He was cold, but she did not freeze to him."

Uncle Sam could probably stand a foreign war as well as Artemus Ward stood the sacrifice of his wife's relations.

It takes 50,000 elephants annually to supply England with ivory, and it is said that they havy to work from dawn to tusk.

It is understood that Sunset Cox will supplement his treatise "Why We Laugh," with another one entitled, "Why We Crow."

There are in Turkey at this moment over forty thousand individuals incarcerated for debt, and nearly all for the debt due to the Turkish Government.

The New York *Tribune* produced in full the Fourth of July orations of Evarts, Adams, Storrs, Winthrop, Brooks Adams and Beecher. It is a newspaper to keep.

The wicked Chicago *Times* says the telegrams make it look as though the Servians had revolted against the alphabet, and ripped the vowels out of it for a beginning.

It cost a German tourist $37,000 for one night's lodging in Philadelphia on the Fourth. It was extravagant, but he took a room where the doors opened at the hinges.

The Boston *Post* insinuates that the number of ladies who cannot pass a mirror without glancing into it averages about twelve to every dozen. That's a personal reflection.

The European steamers from New York continue to take out large numbers of steerage and second cabin passengers, chiefly artisans and mechanics and laboring men.

Among the curiosities of the Woman's Centennial Pavilion is an enormous "dishwasher." It awakens bright hopes of emancipation from this disagreeable occupation.

One of Tilden's leading organs calls it a "fight for forty millions of spoils." This shows what a high sense of the majesty of civil service reform some of his henchmen entertain.

It is said that the closest figuring can reckon up only 250 additions to the church membership of New York as the result of ten weeks' hippodroming and the expenditure of $150,000.

George Sand's works are in such demand at the libraries that the applications cannot be met. There are a number of authors who would almost consent to be dead in order to be read.

If economy will help Sultan Murad out of his present difficulties, he has begun his reign with a due deference to that virtue. He has consented to live on $9,400,000 a year instead of $10,600,000.

The President has signed the act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, which expired by limitation on January 30, 1875, until July 1, 1880.

Considerable excitement is felt in the Swansea district in consequence of the stoppage of the large steel works. They are very extensive, employing over two thousand men making steel by Siemen's patent.

The streams of travel now begin to flow perceptibly to the Centennial from all parts of the country. July and August are the two vacation months, and doubtless will bring an immense accession of visitors.

"A new diamond" has been produced in France by diamond plating crystal quartz with a liquid that is made of diamonds which are too small to be cut, and the chippings and cuttings that are taken off of diamonds during the process of shaping them. These are Parisian diamonds. Their luster is perpetual.

Kansas is complaining that her crop of cereals this year is too enormously heavy for utilization. Millions of bushels of wheat will have to be lost, the farmers say, because it ripens too fast and cannot be got to market; and as to corn the yield is so great that vast quantities will have to be used as fuel during the winter.

PERSONAL.

Akron, Ohio, claims the oldest man in the world, aged one hundred and seventeen years. He took part in the celebration of the Fourth.

Dio Lewis is camping out for his health in California. His once robust frame has grown prematurely old in consequence of his dissipated devotion to oatmeal porridge and pea-soup.

Congressman Jere. Haralson, of Alabama, was the slave property of a Mr. Walker, was only nineteen years old when the war ended, and his old owner is nowhere to be known. Such is life.

Dartmouth College has just graduated a man fifty years old. The new alumnus is the Rev. J. S. Small, who chose in this singular manner to repair late in life the deficiencies of his early years.

What to name the babies born on the recent Fourth of July is the great question of the day. There are Centennial, America, Columbia, Fourth-of-July, Declaration-of-Independence, Old Hundred—and a good many other names pertinent to the occasion.

George Applewhite, one of the celebrated "Lowry gang" in North Carolina, was last week discharged by order of the Supreme Court. The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that when he was told that he was free to go whithersoever he would, Applewhite stood up and said, in a solemn and impressive manner for one so humble and untaught, "God be with you all."

If Dom Pedro remains with us long enough, he will get to be a pretty good Republican. When the original copy of the Declaration of Independence was brought out and read at Philadelphia, on the Fourth, we are told that no one displayed greater enthusiasm than his Brazilian majesty, who swung his hat and shouted quite as vigorously as Sheridan and Sherman, who stood at his side.

Evidently Sitting Bull is no ordinary Indian. He is said to be a man who has never been a party to any treaty with the whites, and has never resided at any of the agencies. His lieutenant is said to be a half-breed Sandwich Islander, who speaks a half-dozen modern languages, and all the Indian dialects, and is a man of a high order of ability. In view of this class of leadership, and of the further fact that the Sioux, whenever they have taken the field, have shown themselves first-class fighters, the present campaign promises to be one of unusual duration and severe fighting.

POLITICAL.

State.

Judge Ketcham's retirement from Congress creates a vacancy in the Luzerne district of this State. The most prominent candidates mentioned thus far are Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Hon. H. B. Paine and Washington Lee, Esq., of Wilkesbarre.

Dr. Frank Taylor and Smedley Darlington, of Chester county, both noted Greeley men four years ago, and the first the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, announce their purpose to stump for Hayes and Wheeler in the pending canvass. The few remaining Liberals of Delaware county have no less firmly but quietly assumed the same position, and we doubt not the same general tendency can be found in all sections.—*Delaware County American.*

General.

—Tilden's appendix—
His name it is Hendricks.

The New York *Sun*, the most disreputable paper in the United States, is for Tilden—of course.

The great West furnishes all the Republican Presidents; New York furnishes the Democratic nominees.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that nearly all the religious journals express the hope that Hayes will be elected.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) says: "One of the arguments used to cause Hendricks to stick was that Tilden would not live two years."

Ex Secretary Bristow has written to a friend in Richmond, Va., announcing that he will in a few weeks speak in that city for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Milford (Del.) *News* believes that with a strong candidate for Congress in the field the Republicans can carry that State for Hayes and Wheeler.

The New York *Sun* expects that Governor Tilden, if elected President, will begin his career as a civil service reformer by removing nearly every office holder in the country.

Four Democratic papers in Virginia refuse to support Tilden. They are the Alexandria *Sentinel*, Staunton *Virginian*, Norfolk *Day Book* and Petersburg *Citizen*—two daily and two weekly.

The New York *Herald* reminds Tilden that when he carried New York "the Republicans were divided and the Democrats were united. Now the Republicans are united and the Democrats are divided."

Every day augments the list of Democratic papers which positively refuse to support Tilden. The *Dubuque Evening Telegraph* headed the report of the nomination of the ticket with the significant word "suicide!"

Says the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*: "There are Democrats in Nashville, we regret to say, who openly announce that they will vote for Hayes in preference to Tilden and leave nothing undone to secure the defeat of the latter."

The Chillicothe (O.) *Register* (Dem.) remarks: "The nomination of Tilden fell like a sharp frost late in the season on the hopes of Ross county Democrats, and blackened the buds of promise which were blooming in their bosoms."

The defeated Democratic candidates, Bayard excepted, forgot to send congratulatory dispatches to Mr. Tilden. The marital Hancock, the sonorous Allen, and the statuesque Parker have not yet been heard from on the subject.

The Boston *Journal* thinks there is truth, if not poetry, in this:

Who stuck to Tweed through thick and thin?
Who counted John T. Hoffman in?
Who thought the Union war a sin?
Sam Tilden.

A recent biographical sketch of Tilden speaks of him as being five feet eight inches in height. When that measure was taken he must have worn several additional inches of hat and boots, and tied them thrown in to make up the figures.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks that, "if Bristow had been Secretary of the Treasury several years ago, that distillery of Tilden & Brother, in New York, would have been confiscated, and Tilden—Samuel J.—would have less money to help him in the campaign.

Toledo *Commercial*: If we were to call Tilden an embezzler of trust funds, a betrayer of every professional and business trust, a swindler, a robber, a thief, we should say no more than Democratic papers have said, and no more than is substantiated by the published record.

The mixed aspect of the Democratic ticket is rather hard on the rank and file of the party, as is indicated by this item from a Western exchange: "Podunk is all ablaze for Helden and Thildricks. Hard money and greenbacks is the ralying cry of the excited population."

Even Hendricks and the double back action compromise currency plank fail to satisfy the Connecticut soft money faction. Their organ, the New Haven *Union*, swings out for Peter Cooper, and calls upon the Democracy to throw aside "such traitors as Tilden, Belmont and Marble."

The most sensible utterance of the New Orleans *Times* for a long while is this, from its issue of Sunday: "The transfer of General Sheridan to the Department of the Gulf need not cause alarm about bayonet intelligence in the South. If the peace is kept there need be no fear on that score."

The editor of the Democratic organ in the county in which Governor Hayes resides, says: "I don't believe in Hayes politically, and shan't vote for him, but he's a square man, and will, if elected, make an honest President." That appears to be the testimony of all honest Ohio Democrats.

Ethan Allen, not the old original centennial swearer, but the ex Chairman of the late Greeley National Committee, says Hayes and Wheeler is a good enough ticket for him, and he believes that nearly all the New York Liberals think the same way, and will return to their old corner at the Republican fireside.

Let now the ringing cheer incite
The Buckeyes, all ablaze!
We're with you in the coming fight!
Hurrah, hurrah for Hayes!

Lead out the host for battle, Hayes,
As thou hast done before;
We're coming as in other days,
Ten hundred thousand more.
—*Davenport Gazette.*

The Glenwood *Criterion*, edited by H. Martin Williams, one of the leading Democrats of Missouri, has the following since the nomination of Tilden: "We want for President an honest man; not a corrupt Wall street millionaire; not an ex-Tammany thief, like Samuel J. Tilden. We do not want him, and we will not support, one of "Boss" Tweed's tools, who stole himself rich, and then betrayed his associates." This is a fair sample of Western enthusiasm over this Democratic ticket.

SLIPPERY SAM.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.]

I.

Old Haman, in the elder time,
By cunning arts did climb and climb;
He gathered wealth, he gathered power,
He rose with every passing hour.
But when his sky seemed spotless blue,
He muttered that it wouldn't do,
He tore his hair, he cursed his fate,
For Mordecai sat at the gate.

II.

Sam Tilden in the modern time,
By cunning arts did climb and climb;
He to the chair of State did mount,
And bulkily grew his bank account.
Yet, when his star seemed sailing high,
He frowned, and murmured, "Mordecai."
For with St. Louis came the thought
of "S. L. A. and Terre Haute."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh
Allegheny City.

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.

Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....80 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith.....187 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co...84 & 86 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. S. Hill.....100 Fourth ave.

Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave
Central.....47 Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Wilson.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 79, 79 Liberty st. and 97 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....396 Fifth ave.

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....36 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st

Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st
James Milliken & Co.....80 Smithfield st

Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty fourth and Railroad sts
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st

Forces, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagne.....136 and 138 Wood st
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Grier.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave
John D. Scofield.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....81 & 83 Water street

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.

Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kluzer.....80 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....3 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Son.....98 Wylie ave

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....306 Penn ave.

Nautics, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Sanford.....49 Sixth st

Mechanical Photographer and Draughtsman.
J. T. Bassford.....104 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)

Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Mathews.....71 Grant st.
W. F. Bigham, R. G. Wood.....107 Fifth ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (late Irwin.)

Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....91 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....93 Diamond st
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 261 st.

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Hemingray.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fearnhaw & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st

Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.

Sash, Doors and Blind Factories.
Amos Lewis...cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st

Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave

Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....62 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods...cor. Ross st. and First ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 36th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes &c., 130 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh

Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st

Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st

Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roesale & Co. 353 Penn ave., near 8th st.

R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Park Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BUSINESS CHANGE.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, JOHN McCAFFREY and HENRY M. ATWOOD, under the name and style of ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, is this day dissolved by limitation, as well as by the death of Frederick L. Atwood.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.
HENRY M. ATWOOD,
JOHN McCAFFREY,
MOSES ATWOOD.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of CRAIG BROTHERS is this day (July 1st) dissolved by limitation, James M. Craig retiring. The remaining partner will settle up the business, who will also continue the Brass Foundry, Plumbing and Steam Fitting Business at 139 Second avenue, without change of style.
CRAIG BROTHERS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We also have a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.
JULY 8.
Special Attention is
DECIDED
Which are
BELOW WE NOTE A FEW OF TH
A REAL BARGAIN IN
JAPANESE SILK,
At 25c, worth 50c.
Japanese Silks at 37½c, worth 75c.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks at 75c, worth 90c.
Black Silks, extra heavy, $1 and $1 25.
Black Silks (real values), only $1 50, worth $2.
Black Silks at $2, just opened, never equaled at that money.
Black Silks at $2 50, usual price $3.
COLORED SILKS.
At $1, a specialty in Colored Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, all shades Colored Silks.
At $1 50 Colored Silks, worth $1 75.
Colored Silks up to $2 50.
Striped Dress Silks from 75c to $1 50.
Silks in all qualities and colors.
NEW GOODS.
Best value ever offered in Dress Linens, at 25c, 31c, 33c and 37½c, superior finish.
Real bargains in Black Hernanis, from 12½c to $2.
Plain and Figured Lawns at 12½ and 15c.
Summer Plaids at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Choice line of Debege Plaids at 25c.
Oscar Striped Skirting at 12½c, black and white.
Brocade Mohairs at 25, 28, 33 and 37½c.
Black Cashmeres lower than former prices for same qualities.
NOTICE.—Black Alpaca stock very full and complete, from 12½c to $1.
NOTE.—JOURNAL FOR JULY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE. A

SUMMER RESORTS.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.
BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular.
W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.
Summer Boarding.
I will entertain, during the heated term, a limited number of persons at my residence, Mount Washington, Pa. This place is unsurpassed by any one in Western Pennsylvania for refreshing comfort,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, 1876.

As the week draws to a close the money market shows an increased tendency to drop back into the old rut of ease and sluggishness in which it has been running for a month past. A slight degree of activity was infused into business at the banks during the early part of the week by the progress of the regular semi-annual settlements, but this cause seems very transient and little tendency toward keeping up any marked activity in the discount line can be reported. We have to repeat former remarks as to rates of discount, exchange, etc. The only news is comprised in the declaration of three new dividends, viz: the semi-annual 3 per cent. dividends of the Arsenal Bank, the Bank of Industry and the West End Savings Bank, making fifty banks, insurance companies, etc., that have made dividends at this date.

—A very prominent feature in financial matters, both here and elsewhere, *is the* scarcity of small change of any kind. *The* city banks have nearly all *more or less* orders from their country *correspondents* for either subsidiary silver or fractional currency, which they are unable to fill. The same experience is finding considerable inconvenience in finding change with which to carry on their daily business. This *dearth* of change is getting to be a serious impediment to retail trade, and causes a good deal of complaint at the delay of Congress to pass the $10,000,000 silver bill, which was intended to provide for the issue of $10,000,000 of silver fractional coins in exchange for greenbacks, and this issue to have no reference to the amount of subsidiary silver provided for the redemption of the fractional currency. But what is wanted now is some more immediate supply. It is now becoming apparent that this dearth of change has been gradually coming to its present culmination for a long time by the loss and destruction of the fractional paper currency, of which probably not less than $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 has been destroyed by the various accidents to which such currency is liable. Then, when the Treasury began to redeem it with silver, a great deal of the latter was hoarded or kept as a curiosity, and the sudden contraction by this means, in addition to all the previous loss of paper fractionals, has left the whole country with probably not more than one-third the amount of fractional coin and paper required for the easy transaction of all money transactions. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives an example of the dearth of small change in that city, as follows: "An instance of the great del y to business in consequence of the extreme scarcity of fractional parts of a dollar, and also of $1 and $2 bills, was mentioned to us to-day by a prominent bank, where the paying teller has for several days been delayed from one to two hours after the usual time of finishing up his business each day by the inability to make change in the cabbage $1 75 or 90 cent transactions of purchasers of checks."

—The circular of a prominent English firm reviews the condition of the London money market at the close of June as follows:

There has been no change to chronicle since we last went to press, the open market remaining steady at about 1@2% per cent. under the official minimum. Money still accumulates at the large centers, capitalists being in these exceptionally dull and unremunerative times unwilling to lend it, except from day to day or at short call. Discount facilities, therefore, except for prime eligible paper, are not by any means so general as when with a higher bank rate numbers got money for their money, and considered it better worth while to lend it. With regard to general trade, the outlook is still very discouraging; there has certainly been no improvement of any kind during the month. Prices of metals are pretty nearly where they stood. There is at entire absence of speculation, except a moderate inclination on the part of bears to take advantage of the present dullness and general depression. There have been more failures generally amongst manufacturing concerns, some of them of large amount, showing the difficulties with which traders are now generally contending. In the absence of any noticeable indications of improvement, we can only consider that we must await the nearer a general improvement than we were a month ago.

—The decline of the dry goods importing trade is getting to be almost startling in its suggestions of the probable effects upon the revenue of the Government. But perhaps after all it is well enough that the effect of the hard times should come home to the National Government in the same way that it has already to hundreds of thousands of individuals, viz: in a loss of income.

The following is the total value of dry goods imported at the port of New York for the fiscal year to June 30, as compared with the four previous years, viz:

Year to June 30, 1876	$ 93,457,040
Year to June 30, 1875	101,447,893
Year to June 30, 1874	105,478,529
Year to June 30, 1873	123,203,865
Year to June 30, 1872	121,917,797

This decrease is not—as some of the free trade papers argue—the effect of the tariff but simply the decrease in consumption of all kinds of goods, both of domestic and foreign manufacture.

The Providence *Journal* says: "We learn that the interest due on the Sprague mortgage notes will not be paid promptly at the 1st of the month; but we are assured that the trustees hope to be able to make arrangements to meet it within the sixty days' grace allowed by the terms of the trust mortgage."

—In consequence of the vacancies in the offices of Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer, the Redemption Bureau at Washington has made no returns for remittances of bank notes received since July 1. The packages of notes received since that day are still in the safes of the assistants, and will not be delivered till the new Treasurer qualifies. It would be well for banks to make no further remittances of bank notes for redemption until the dead lock ceases.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 7, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112⅛
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	108					
U. S., 1868	116⅝					
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅝					
5-20's, 1865, registered	113⅝					
5-20's, 1867	119½					
5-20's, 1868, registered	121					
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121					
10-40's	113⅝					
10-40's, coupons	113⅝					
Currency 6's	128					
New 4½ per cents	117⅜					
New Consolidated Tel	71	71½	70½	70⅝	70⅝	71
Quicksilver	13					
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝		28⅝
Panama	135					
Adams Express	110			110½		
Wells-Fargo Express	85¼			85¼		
American Express	58			58⅛		
United States Ex	78			78½		
New York Central	108	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Michigan Central	94	94½	94½	94½	94½	94⅝
Michigan Southern	58⅜	58⅜	59	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
Illinois Central		96½		96½		
Cleveland & Pittsburg		90⅝		91½		
Chicago & Northwest		42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do., preferred		86½		86½	86½	86½
Rock Island		109				
St. Paul common	40⅝	41¼		41	41	41⅛
Do. preferred	70¾	71		71		71⅜
Wabash		2¾				
Fort Wayne		102½			102⅝	
Ohio & Mississippi		16⅛			16⅛	
Union Pacific		63	63	63⅜		64
Harlem		130½		130½	130	
Atlantic & P. pref		25¾			25¾	
Iron Mountain		17⅝			17	17⅜
C., C. & I. C		⅜				

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112⅜

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money 2@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $186,050. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $882,000. Clearings $30,000,000. Sterling strong at 483@480¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 111⅞ and closing at 112⅜, carrying rates 1@1½ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher, with an active demand but small offerings. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. Stocks irregular and without any important change, except for express shares, which were strong and higher. Transactions about 68,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 30,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	71
Quicksilver	13
Do. preferred	35
Mariposa	
Do. preferred	
Adams Express	110½
Wells-Fargo Express	85¼
American Express	58⅛
U. S. Express	78½
Pacific Mail	28⅝
New York Central	108⅛
Erie	14⅜
Do. preferred	32¾
Hudson River	130½
Do. preferred	133
Michigan Central	94⅝
Panama	135
Lake Shore	58⅜
Illinois Central	96½
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾
Northwestern	42⅜
Do. preferred	86½
C. C. C & I	45
N. J. Central	75⅜

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	120⅜
5-20's, 1865, registered	117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅝
5-20's, 1867	119⅛
5-20's, 1868	121⅜

STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	47
Tennessee, new	46¾
Virginia, new	27
Virginia, old	26
Missouri 6's	103

LONDON, July 7, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £91,250. Consols for money 93 15-16. United states bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107⅜; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 106⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 12⅝; preferred 31½.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 104 francs 72½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Gold 112⅜. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 569.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 7, 1876. }

The market was generally in a state of quiescence to-day and the tone of business was decidedly languid. Some lines did a fair trade, but in most cases there was little left for merchants to sit quietly in their offices trying to keep cool. Values showed some rather important changes. In grain the scarcity of oats produced a strong feeling and some sales were made at an advance. In country produce the hot weather and increased supplies brought butter, cheese and eggs down a notch from our former quotations. Provisions were steady and unchanged. Groceries were tolerably active with sugars ruling at the advance reported yesterday. The market was otherwise steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,346	Apples, bbls	21
Wheat, bus	2,800	Cheese, bxs	257
Oats, bus	4,000	Butter, pkgs	26
Potatoes, bus	720	Bacon, tcs	51
Hay, bales	60		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is very flat with little demand and no quotable change in prices. Receipts have been rather light for the past day or two, but the stock in dealers' hands is ample.

BACON.—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6@6½ pounds; short rib sides 8@8½c; clear do 9@9½c; clear sides 10@10½c; canvassed 11@11½c; sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured bellies, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at 90@$1 00.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime kettle rendered 12c ₱ lb; small-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 13c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadidies 14½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 70@75c; untested at 70 and 12½@ 13½c in shipping order; refined 15¢@16c; cases 19¢@22c; naptha 95c. At Baltimore refined rules at 15½c; at Philadelphia 15¾c.

PARKERS, July 7.—Market quiet and dull. United ₱ 2 10; Union ₱ 2 07½; shipment ₱ 2 25.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet and nothing doing at ₱ 2 50@2 75.

HONESVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet and firm at ₱ 2 50@2 75.

KINDUTE, July 7.—Market firm at ₱ 2 75@3 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Market firm; standard white 15½@c; cruse 8½c; cases 19c.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 12½c; refined 15½c.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Petroleum strong; crude 8½c; refined 15½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Refined petroleum 11⅝@ 12d; spirits do 8d.

LONDON, July 7.—Refined petroleum 11⅝@ 11¾d.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Refined petroleum 33¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	2,673
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	4,185

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 8, 1876. }

The market for pig metal the past week has been very quiet, but nothing else could be expected while all classes were engaged celebrating the centennial anniversary of American independence.

The warm weather and continued dullness of the demand for manufactured iron will in all probability have the effect to prevent many of the mills that are now idle from starting up the forges as soon after the holiday as usual. Therefore we do not look for a much more active demand for metal for some time to come.

Holders are asking about the same as at date of our last report, and the price rules at $31 00 for No. 1 foundry, $30 00 for forge iron, according to brand and quality.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

256 tons grey forge.....$22 00@22 50—4 mos

COKE.

200 tons grey forge.....$21 50@22 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

115 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R.....Private terms.

Monthly Metal Report.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 8, 1876. }

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron by the various railroads for June, 1876, as reported in the daily COMMERCIAL:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Edgar Thomson Steel Works			2,952
J. Painter & Son			2,184
Graff, Bennett & Co			156
Nimick & Co			168
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	168		990
Laughlin & Co	324		
John Moorhead		204	60
Rees, Graff & Woods		24	120
Isabella Furnaces	1,000		
Pittsb'gh Forge and Iron Co	156		24
Carnegie Bros			252
P. D. Nicols			60
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co			312
Brown & Co			36
Pittsburgh Loco. Works			60
Various consignees	24		168
Total	1,672	228	6,912

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Isabella Furnace	2,088		
Lucy Furnace	3,204		
Jones & Laughlin	1,008		
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	1,920		
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	408		120
Brown & Co			60
Nayler & Co		120	
Singer, Nimick & Co		36	
Graff, Bennett & Co			165
Various consignees	24	24	72
Total	8,400	180	417

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MAIN CHESTER STATION.

	Ore tons.
Laughlin & Co	1,104
Graff, Bennett & Co	432
Total	3,408

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
J. Reamer			
A. J. Warford			
Diworth, Porter & Co	441		
Loomis & Collard		4	
J. Moorhead			
Caughey & Hailman			
Various consignees			
Total	441	4	3,600

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Edgar Thoms n Steel Works		24	2,208
Lucy Furnace	3,228		
T. M. King			120
Carnegie Bros		48	96
Byers, McCullough & Co			72
John Moorhead		324	
Phillips, Mitchell & Co			72
Various consignees			192
Total	2,220	396	2,760

	Cin'r tons.	M. B. tons.	Met'l tons.
Various consignees			252

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
A. H. Childs			804
Caughey & Hailman			324
Everson, Macrum & Co	72	360	
Various consignees			50
Total	72	360	1,178

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Met. l. ton
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	720
Painter & Sons	456
Graff, Bennett & Co	336
Various consignees	24
Total	1,536

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by the various railroads for June:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	648
Pennsylvania R. R.	1,464
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	504
Allegheny Valley R. R.	372
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R.	252
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.	120
Total	3,356

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The market for finished irons continues quite sluggish and the principal employment of mills is furnished by old orders. There is no special change to note; the demand is light, and manufacturers are not looking for much business at present consequently. There is a steady feeling and no change in price. The prices given will be very much the same for a few weeks. Many of the mills will be closed temporarily during the next week or two for short rib sides 8½@9c; clear do 9½@10c; canvassed 10½@11c; sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured bellies, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at 90@$1 00.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime kettle rendered 12c ₱ lb; small-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 13c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadidies 14½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 70@75c; untested at 70 and 12½@ 13½c in shipping order; refined 15¢@16c; cases 19¢@22c; naptha 95c. At Baltimore refined rules at 15½c; at Philadelphia 15¾c.

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200 tons grey forge.....$21 50@22 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

115 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R.....Private terms.

Monthly Metal Report.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 8, 1876. }

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ¾ inch diameter, 5 cents per ₱, net, 9½ inch do, 6 cents per ₱ net; ½ inch do, 7 cents per ₱, net.

Screw hook-and-eye hinges, ¾ to 1 inch diameter, 8 cents per ₱, net; ⅝ inch do 9 cents per, net; ½ inch do 11 cents per ₱, net.

Screw and strap hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 26 inches long, 4½ cents per ₱, net; 30 and 32 inches long, 5¾ cents per ₱, net.

Strap and T Hinges delivered where freight does not exceed 30c per 100 ₱s, 10 per cent. off.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ¼ ring, No. 1, $4 25 per 100, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring, No. 2, $4 75 per 100, net.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, 2½c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4½c per ₱ net.

Cast iron washers, 3½c per ₱ net.

Dock nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

Wagon Hardware—Standard List—Single tree, wrought hook, malleable ferrule, 16c per ₱; single tree, wrought hook and clip, 25c per ₱; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip, ½ in., welded, with ¾ in. ring, 15c per ₱; neck yoke end ferrule, malleable, with wrought iron ring, 19c per ₱; neck yoke attachment, with plates complete, 15c per ₱. 25 per cent. off single and double tree iron, neck yoke end ferrules, and neck yoke attachment, 50 and 10 per cent. off. 30, 25 and 10 per cent. additional off for quantity orders, same as other wagon hardware iron. Flow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 55c each, net; Wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, improved end pieces riveted on, 55c each, net; neck yoke, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except end ferrules, with wrought iron ring, 55c each, net.

For orders of 50 net, 25 per cent. discount, per set of 8 bolts. Wagon box strap bolts—16 inches long by ¾ at screw end, 50c; 18 inches long by 1 at screw end, 55c; 10 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 65c; 12 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c; 14 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c; 16 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00; 18 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10; 20 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20; 22 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 30; 24 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 40; 26 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 50; 28 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 60; 30 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 70; for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths inside.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 30c ₱ set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 45c ₱ set; do, 3 inches wide, 50c ₱ set; do, 3½ inches wide, 60c ₱ set; do, 3¾ inches wide, 66c ₱ set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; do, finished with gum, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 12c each; do, light pattern, 9c each.

Wrought rubber irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.

Bridle or single tree clips, figure 1, 8c; do, figure 2 9c each; do, figure 3, 11c each.

Plow eyes, 2½c each.

Single tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single-tree irons, bolster plates, tuyere irons, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks, clips, single-tree hook eyes, neck caps, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3½c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3¾c each, net; axle tree clips, for farm and lumber wagons, shank 9-16 inch, 4c each, net; 5-8 inch, 4½c each, net.

Plow and wagon clevises, 5c per ₱, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per ₱; 3-8, 9c; 7-16 and ½, 8c; ⅝ and ¾, 7c; ⅞ and 1, 6c; 1¼ and 1½, 5c.

Bridle bit rings, 2½ inches to 2¾ inches, to clinch, $10 75 per 1,000, net; do made from bevel b x iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Wrought iron rings, ¼ to ⅝, 4½c each, net; do with ¾ rings, 5c each, net.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ diam, 3½c per ₱, net.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¾ to ⅞ diam, 4½c per ₱, net; do 5-16 inches diameter, 1 inch and longer, 8½c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 1 inch long, 10c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 4 in. long, 45c per ₱.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, 2½c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4½c per ₱ net.

Cast iron washers, 3½c per ₱ net.

Dock nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

Wagon Hardware—Standard List—Single tree, wrought hook, malleable ferrule, 16c per ₱; single tree, wrought hook and clip, 25c per ₱; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip, ½ in., welded, with ¾ in. ring, 15c per ₱; neck yoke end ferrule, malleable, with wrought iron ring, 19c per ₱; neck yoke attachment, with plates complete, 15c per ₱. 25 per cent. off single and double tree iron, neck yoke end ferrules, and neck yoke attachment, 50 and 10 per cent. off. 30, 25 and 10 per cent. additional off for quantity orders, same as other wagon hardware iron. Flow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 55c each, net; Wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, improved end pieces riveted on, 55c each, net; neck yoke, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except end ferrules, with wrought iron ring, 55c each, net.

For orders of 50 net, 25 per cent. discount, per set of 8 bolts. Wagon box strap bolts—16 inches long by ¾ at screw end, 50c; 18 inches long by 1 at screw end, 55c; 10 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 65c; 12 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c; 14 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 90c; 16 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00; 18 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10; 20 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20; 22 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 30; 24 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 40; 26 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 50; 28 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 60; 30 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 70; for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths inside.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 30c ₱ set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 45c ₱ set; do, 3 inches wide, 50c ₱ set; do, 3½ inches wide, 60c ₱ set; do, 3¾ inches wide, 66c ₱ set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; do, finished with gum, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 12c each; do, light pattern, 9c each.

Wrought rubber irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.

Bridle or single tree clips, figure 1, 8c; do, figure 2 9c each; do, figure 3, 11c each.

Plow eyes, 2½c each.

Single tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single-tree irons, bolster plates, tuyere irons, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks, clips, single-tree hook eyes, neck caps, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3½c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3¾c each, net; axle tree clips, for farm and lumber wagons, shank 9-16 inch, 4c each, net; 5-8 inch, 4½c each, net.

Plow and wagon clevises, 5c per ₱, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per ₱; 3-8, 9c; 7-16 and ½, 8c; ⅝ and ¾, 7c; ⅞ and 1, 6c; 1¼ and 1½, 5c.

Bridle bit rings, 2½ inches to 2¾ inches, to clinch, $10 75 per 1,000, net; do made from bevel b x iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Wrought iron rings, ¼ to ⅝, 4½c each, net; do with ¾ rings, 5c each, net.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ diam, 3½c per ₱, net.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¾ to ⅞ diam, 4½c per ₱, net; do 5-16 inches diameter, 1 inch and longer, 8½c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 1 inch long, 10c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 4 in. long, 45c per ₱.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, 2½c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4½c per ₱ net.

Cast iron washers, 3½c per ₱ net.

Dock nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

Wagon Hardware—Standard List—Single tree, wrought hook, malleable ferrule, 16c per ₱; single tree, wrought hook and clip, 25c per ₱; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip, ½ in., welded, with ¾ in. ring, 15c per ₱; neck yoke end ferrule, malleable, with wrought iron ring, 19c per ₱; neck yoke attachment, with plates complete, 15c per ₱. 25 per cent. off single and double tree iron, neck yoke end ferrules, and neck yoke attachment, 50 and 10 per cent. off. 30, 25 and 10 per cent. additional off for quantity orders, same as other wagon hardware iron. Flow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 55c each, net; Wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, improved end pieces riveted on, 55c each, net; neck yoke, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except end ferrules, with wrought iron ring, 55c each, net.

For orders of 50 net, 25 per cent. discount, per set of 8 bolts. Wagon box strap bolts—16 inches long by ¾ at screw end, 50c; 18 inches long by 1 at screw end, 55c; 10 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 65c; 12 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c; 14 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 90c; 16 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00; 18 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10; 20 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20; 22 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 30; 24 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 40; 26 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 50; 28 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 60; 30 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 70; for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths inside.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 30c ₱ set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 45c ₱ set; do, 3 inches wide, 50c ₱ set; do, 3½ inches wide, 60c ₱ set; do, 3¾ inches wide, 66c ₱ set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; do, finished with gum, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 12c each; do, light pattern, 9c each.

Wrought rubber irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.

Bridle or single tree clips, figure 1, 8c; do, figure 2 9c each; do, figure 3, 11c each.

Plow eyes, 2½c each.

Single tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single-tree irons, bolster plates, tuyere irons, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks, clips, single-tree hook eyes, neck caps, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3½c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3¾c each, net; axle tree clips, for farm and lumber wagons, shank 9-16 inch, 4c each, net; 5-8 inch, 4½c each, net.

Plow and wagon clevises, 5c per ₱, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per ₱; 3-8, 9c; 7-16 and ½, 8c; ⅝ and ¾, 7c; ⅞ and 1, 6c; 1¼ and 1½, 5c.

Bridle bit rings, 2½ inches to 2¾ inches, to clinch, $10 75 per 1,000, net; do made from bevel b x iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Wrought iron rings, ¼ to ⅝, 4½c each, net; do with ¾ rings, 5c each, net.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ diam, 3½c per ₱, net.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¾ to ⅞ diam, 4½c per ₱, net; do 5-16 inches diameter, 1 inch and longer, 8½c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 1 inch long, 10c per ₱, net; do ⅜ to 4 in. long, 45c per ₱.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, 2½c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4½c per ₱ net.

Cast iron washers, 3½c per ₱ net.

Dock nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

Wagon and hinge nails 4x3 and longer, 11c per ₱; 2½ and 2¾, 12c per ₱; 2 and 2¼, 13c per ₱; 1¾ and shorter, 15c per ₱; nett; 3-10 8 and long, 15c per ₱; nett; do 3½ and shorter, 18c per ₱; nett; 3-10 8 and long, 18c per ₱; nett; do 3½ and shorter, 18c per ₱; nett; horse nails, 5 ₱ box extra; do and nails, in 25 ₱ wood box, 5c per ₱ extra.

Wagon and hinge nails 4x3 and longer, 11c per ₱; 2½ and 2¾, 12c per ₱; 2 and 2¼, 13c per ₱; 1¾ and shorter, 15c per ₱; nett; 3-10 8 and long, 15c per ₱; nett; do 3½ and shorter, 18c per ₱; nett; horse nails, 5 ₱ box extra; do and nails, in 25 ₱ wood box, 5c per ₱ extra.

Screw hook-and-eye hinges, ¾ to 1 inch diameter, 8 cents per ₱, net; ⅝ inch do 9 cents per, net; ½ inch do 11 cents per ₱, net.

Screw and strap hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 26 inches long, 4½ cents per ₱, net; 30 and 32 inches long, 5¾ cents per ₱, net.

Strap and T Hinges delivered where freight does not exceed 30c per 100 ₱s, 10 per cent. off.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ¼ ring, No. 1, $4 25 per 100, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring, No. 2, $4 75 per 100, net.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, 2½c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4½c per ₱ net.

Cast iron washers, 3½c per ₱ net.

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Wagon and hinge nails 4x3 and longer, 11c per ₱

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 20, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				W. ND.		
7 A. M..	30.073	74	85	W.	Gentle	Fair
2 P. M..	30.022	90	53	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.034	76	74	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear

Mean barometer...30.041 Highest thermom....91
Mean thermom... 81 Lowest thermom....72

Change of Time.

On Monday, July 10th, a change of schedule takes place on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh Division. Through mail will leave Pittsburgh at 7:45 A. M.

Change of Time.

A change of schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh division, takes place on Monday, June 10th. Through mail will leave Pittsburgh at 7:45 A. M., city time, instead of 7 A. M., as heretofore.

Hayes and Wheeler.

A meeting will be held next Thursday evening, at the Perry House, corner of Madison avenue and Perry street, Third ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of forming a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. Let there be a good turn out of the Republicans of the "banner ward."

Base Ball.

The Alleghenys and the Capital Citys, the latter of Indianapolis, played at Union Park yesterday afternoon. The score stood at the close of the fifth inning 9 to 2 in favor of the Alleghenys. The game was stopped at the fifth inning in order that the visiting club could take the train for their home.

Alleged Illegal Commitment.

Judge Sterrett yesterday, on petition of *Frank Swoger*, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* on Superintendent Cordier, of the Workhouse, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner in Court. Swoger was committed to the Workhouse for sixty days, on the 30th ult., by Mayor Phillips, on the charge of being a suspicious character. Swoger claims that his arrest and commitment were illegal. The writ is made returnbrle this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Walter Sisters Held to Bail.

Fanny and Ida Walter, of the firm of the Three Sisters, had a hearing before Commissioner McCandless, yesterday, on a charge of defrauding the revenue by botting beer which had been run directly from a tank, instead of from a stamped package. The Government was represented by United States Attorney Wilson, and the defendants by W. S. Purviance. The testimony was deemed sufficient to base an indictment upon, and the accused were held to bail in $500 each, to answer at the October term.

Suspicious Characters Arrested

The Mayor's police last evening arrested four young men, whom they have been "shadowing" for some days, as suspicious characters. They had been noticed about town looking up things, as it were, and when caught together were arrested. All were searched, but nothing going to show their calling was found upon any of them. They claimed to be from St. Louis, on the way to the Centennial, that they were chance acquaintances, that they had no baggage and couldn't tell where they stopped—they didn't know the streets. They will have a hearing this morning.

The Eberhardt Will Case.

Register Gray is still engaged taking testimony in this case, in support of the alleged marriage, in Germany, of the deceased and Eva Rosina Yetter, who now claims dower as the legal wife of Eberhardt. The testimony taken yesterday was corroborative of that already published, which goes to establish the marriage in Germany. Messrs. W. C. Moreland, Fred. Luty and C. C. Montooth appear for the widow in Germany, and Messrs. John Scott, David Reed and J. L. Koethen for the widow in this country. The estate is said to be worth $200,000.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

The monthly report of the Steward of the Home was read. It gives the number of inmates at present 229, of whom 39 were admitted during the month. The number discharged during the same period was 33, and the deaths 2.

Clerk McGonnigle reported as follows: Cash paid to resident poor, $184 25; to non-residents, $58 07; amount collected, $47 50.

Dr. Riggs resigned from the Board, and Mr. Cyrus Hutchinson was elected to fill the vacancy. A resolution of thanks to Dr. Riggs for his services as a member of the Board was adopted.

The Fourth at Belle Vernon and Fayette.

BELLE VERNON, July 5, 1876.

Fayette City joined with our town in celebrating the Fourth. The largest crowd ever seen in this vicinity met together in Springer's grove, one mile east of this place, on Tuesday morning. Processions, headed by bands of music, proceeded from each town, and met in the grove at ten o'clock. The assemblage was called to order by Wm. Jones, Chief Marshal, and presided over by Rev. Marcus Wheland.

An historical address of the two towns and neighborhood was made by Dr. Van Voorhis, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Eli W. Martin. After dinner followed a number of toasts and responses, and the meeting adjourned for a general good time, but a heavy rain coming up, a stampede was made for home and places of shelter.

In the evening a display of fire-works took place from the hill opposite Belle Vernon.

Altogether, it was a day long to be remembered by the towns and neighborhood.

D.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Speer.

Thirty years ago Dr. Speer went out to China. The farewell meeting is still remembered by many of our citizens. After eleven years of work abroad, Dr. Speer spent seven years in missionary work in our own Northwest, driven there by failing health. With returning strength he was chosen Secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. This important post he has just resigned, in order to devote himself again to the interests of the Chinese. He is now *en route* to China, whence it is his purpose to return again after a year or two of labor for the good of the Chinese immigrants in this country. On next Sunday (to-morrow) he will preach in the church (the First Presbyterian) from which he was sent out thirty years ago, and will give some account of past labors and experiences and of future plans. Dr. Speer takes a vivid interest in the question of the Chinese immigration in all its aspects, and will give information important for every intelligent citizen, in view of the action of the State and political importance of that question. Dr. Speer's book on China has been recognized as authority. The public is cordially invited.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. D. Carlisle has filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Harper.

James Jackson and Charles H. Duncan, of Oil City, filed similar petitions.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order made for sale of real estate.

B. F. & A. M. Good, bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 18th inst., meantime restraining Keefer.

Edmund Smith, bankrupt, Mercer county. Order made for the sale of personal property.

Frank M. Sarver, bankrupt, Greesburgh. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Marchand.

D. R. Bowman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made directing assignee to sell real estate belonging to said bankrupt.

Baer & Segmier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignee's petition for allowance presented, and order made referring same to Register Willard.

George J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Blair county. Alvan Evans, of Ebensburg, appointed commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain claims to Edward Roberts.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Bankrupts' petition for discharge presented. Order made for hearing on the 7th prox.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny. Hearing on rule on bankrupt to show cause why he should not pay certain money to John Floyd, trustee, &c., adjourned to the 8th inst.

Lloyd, Huff & Co., alleged bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Hearing on the rule on the debtors not joining in the petition for adjudication to show cause why they should not be decided bankrupts continued to the 28th inst.

A Life Insurance Policy

in a company like the United States, of New York, is better than an equivalent amount in gold. Gold may be stolen; but the policy is a sort of money-order, of no use to a robber, and is a lien on firmly located funds. J. Palmer O'Neil, 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, the General Agent, is now arranging for local agents. 5W

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Names of the Successful Applicants For Admission and of Those to be Re-examined on Account of Slight Failures.

Below we print the names of the pupils who have just passed a successful examination for admission to the Central High School at the next term, together with the names of those who, on account of but slight failures in one study will be allowed another trial on that branch. We give also the district to which each pupil belongs and the study on which re-examination is to be had.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

Academical Department—William Englert, Mame Taylor, Semuel Briggs, Ida Compton, John Dolan, Annie Maul.

Commercial Department—Harry Beck.

To be re-examined—Grammar, James Hagan. Algebra, Willie Evans. History, Jennie Miller.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Academical department—Teresa O'Donnell, Rachael Jenkins, Elizabeth Adams, Rosanna Todt, Sylvester Jones. Harold Lewis.

For re-examination—Grammar, Seaman Atterbury, History—Zoe Milhorn.

BLOOMFIELD DISTRICT.

Academical department — Ida Irwin, Jennie Offord.

Commercial department—H. E. Holman.

BAYARD DISTRICT.

Academical department — Josie Scott, Gertie Law, Daisy Greer, Bertie Odgen, Nellie Wilson, Willie Corwin, Mary E. Ramage.

Re-examination — Algebra, Samuel Woods, History, Emma Laughran.

DUQUESNE DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Carrie Oppenheimer, Bertha Raugh, Jennie Diehl, Louisa R. Schild, Julius Zeugschmidt, Cass Hughes, Dolphie Coleman, Minnie Forest, Sophie Zeugschmidt.

Re-examination—Algebra, Harry Wilson, Jacob Grafner, Charles Rees. History, Lida E. Coleman.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Lillie L. Walters, Harry Gassenhausler, Lula Reese, Jennie Bird, Mary Armstrong, Dillie Bamford, Mary Robinson, Sarah Gaither, William McKnight, Albert Beck, Harry Hill.

FORBES DISTRICT.

Academical Department — Christina Groetsch, William Carlisle, Nettie McFadden, Grace B. McMasters.

Commercial Department—Sarah Bagley, Mary H. White, Charles Campbell, R. H. Thompson, James K. Deven, Laura Richards, Charles B. Linderman, Kate Killin.

Re-examination—Physics, Kate Miller, Minnie Brittell, Maggie Busha, Hattie Reynolds, Annie M. McClure, Mary Dannington, Maurice Berkowitz.

GRANT DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Louis Hirsch, Elizabeth McCracken, Annie R. Bennett, H. H. Potter, Lizzie R. Stevenson, Nellie J. Brown, Lide J. Fackiner, William C. Stewart. George B. Donaldson, Albert E. Holt. Robert B. Stevenson, Thomas C. Scott.

Commercial Department—Mollie Graham, Jennie D. Macmillin.

Re-examination—Algebra, Margaret J. White, Grammer, Wm. A. Hutchinson, Physics, Harper J. Lyle, History, Rachel B. Smit.

HANCOCK DISTRICT.

Commercial Department—Lizzie Giles, Frank Sawhill.

Re-examination—Grammar, Jno. K. Shinahan.

HUMBOLT DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Sallie Albertson, Amanda Orr, Nellie Taylor, Eddie Bryce, Mary Evans, Harry Boggs, Willie Jones, James McGeary, Samuel Bryson, Carrie Woodson.

Commercial Department—Jessie Anderson, Alice McSwiggen.

Re-examination—History, Mollie Charles, Physics, Annie Boggs, Emma Beyen, Grammar, Wm. Beck.

HILAND DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Reuben E. Stewart, Maggie F. Corderwood, Mary E. Blair, Laura B. Anderson, Emma F. Stoebner, Mary E. Kline, Alice Rowley, Mary H. Wood, Alice Simpson.

Commercial Department—Jennie M. Milliken.

Re-examination—Algebra, Bertha E. Carpenter.

KNOX DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Willie Burleigh, Bertie Snyder, Ida Simpson, Annie Haney, Sadie Anderson.

Commercial Department—Ida Dunham.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Francis E. Doak, William Lehman Goewey, Jerome W. Becker, Rachel B. Dickson, Emma E. Bentley, Henry L. Case, Richard L. Wertzel.

Commercial Department—Samuel A. McClues.

Re examination—Physics, Selwyn M. Taylor, Laura Ralston.

LIBERTY DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Harvey Reese, Edgar Wakefield, Jennie Dickson, John Cupples.

Commercial Department—Anna B. Doran, Manie Aiken.

Re-examination—Physics, Tillie Pachter, Christ. Y. McKee.

LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Hattie Hoyer, Jessie McCollough, Mary Anderson, Ada George, Thomas Allan, John Bardo.

Commercial Department—Chas. Satler.

Re-examination—Arithmetic, Laura Hosack.

MT. WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Edith Smithson, Ella Reynolds, Mary Abel, Hamilton Brunot, John S. Digby, John D. Walker.

Commercial Department—Ada Newell.

MILO DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Milo Miller, Carrie Adams, Annie Sodee.

Re-examination—Physics, Susie M. Hugh.

MINERSVILLE DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Ida Johnston, Charles Herron, Thomas Herron.

Commercial Department — Lincoln Parker.

Re-examination—Grammar, John Harrison.

MOORHEAD DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Martha Herr, Annie Watties, Lizzie Lyon, Fannie Cowan, Mary Goddard, Katie Woodridge, Lena Doak, John Goddard.

Commercial Department—Elmer Crawford.

MONONGAHELA DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Matilda Walter, Sarah Brokaw.

Re-examination—Physics, Mary E. Scott.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Birdie A. Murphy, Jennie Neeper, Annie M. Knorr, Nellie C. Schoyer, Hattie B. Canfield, George H. Kanne, Joseph Meyers, Lillian C. Coffin, A. C. White, Willie C. Pershing, Chas. W. Scovel, Elmer E. Shann, Laura F. Maxwell.

OAKLAND DISTRICT—BELLEFIELD SCHOOL.

Academical Department—Emma Dauler, Fannie Forse, Nellie Holmes, Georgie Miller, Lizzie Miller, Frances Bailey, Lucy Clark, Hester Mays, Florence Jones, Amelia Hays.

Commercial Department—Walter Morris.

Re-examination—Physics, Fannie Wilson. Grammar, Jessie Hoots, Robert Seibald.

OAKLAND DISTRICT—SOHO SCHOOL.

Academical Department—John Reese, Harry Brady, Hannah Jenkins, John Evans, Thomas Wilson, George Welsh, Mary Stanton, Bertie Barnes.

O'HARA DISTRICT.

Commercial Department—Elmer E. Stewart, Mary J. McCreadie, Malcolm G. McClaren.

PARK DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Tillie Campbell.

Re-examination — Algebra, Emma Graves. Grammar, Sophie Murray.

PENDLETON DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Annie Smith, Maggie Smith.

RIVERSIDE DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Mary Schamm.

Commercial Department—Mollie O'Hanlon.

RALSTON DISTRICT.

Academical department—Annie Sproul, Fannie Neumerth, Maggie Taylor, William Barton, Adam Glaser, Willie Ralston, Mary Lappall.

Re-examination—Algebra, Albert Kyle.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Academical department—Lizzie Faas, Odessa Hochschwender, Lula Christy, Maria Westervelt, Hattie Farrell, Lottie Weber, Harry E. Campbell, Selma Neuffer, Annie Johnston, Douglass Patton.

Commercial Department—Henry Munhall.

Re-examination—Algebra, Susie Murphy; Arithmetic, Frank T. Hoover.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Thomas Hays, Blanche Cooper, Edwin Scott, Bessie Dickson, Kate Dickson, Fannie Holt, John Gardner, Julia Stevens, Sophia Kanne, Annie Sheaffer, Maggie Reese.

ST. CLAIR DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Julius Koch, G. Foester, Annie Davis, Sarah Ammon, Mattie Buchanan.

THAD. STEVENS DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Jennie Wible, Birdie Sprung, James Deens, Mollie Wallace, Emma Garbet.

Commercial Department—Samuel Panner.

Re-examination—Algebra, Chas. Wood, Persis Hockr.

WICKERSHAM DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Naomi Cook, Lizzie Triplet, Mary O'Laughlin, L. Bruce, Clymo Coleman.

Commercial Department—George Emery.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Academical Department—Sarah Eades, Eveline Makins, Alice J. Miller, John Bigham, Jacob C. Unverzagt, William K. Given, Maggie Rhine, George Hl. Brand, William Cooper, Sadie Metcalfe, Maggie L. Elkins.

Re-examination—History, E. Tucker; Physic, Bella M. Kinley; Algebra, John C. Bradin; Arithmetic, Davis Lappincott, Louis Zahninjer, Mary Taylor.

MESSRS. KELLY & JONES, of Pittsburgh, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the steam heating apparatus for the State Senate Chamber.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. JACOBUS is still to remain in Allegheny.

LOYALHANNA camp meeting begins at Latrobe August 23d.

THE new house of worship at Haysville, Allegheny Presbytery, is rapidly approaching completion.

THE religious services on the Fourth were a marked and gratifying feature of our Centennial.

REV. J. E. MCLANE, has been installed pastor of the U. P. churches of New Florence and West Fairfield.

THE Seventh U. P. Church, of this city, has extended a call to Mr. A. G. McCoy, which is awaiting his action.

THE Steubenville District Camp Meeting will be held at Spring Grove near Wellsville, O., and will commence August 17th.

THE first communion at Glenfield, Presbytery of Allegheny, was a pleasant occasion, and a number of new members were received.

ON the 28th ult., Mr. D. H. Blair was ordained to the U. P. ministry at Bethel church, and installed as pastor of Bethel and Mechanicsburg.

A SERMON appropriate to the first Sabbath of the new century will be delivered by Pastor Scenour, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, Sabbath, 10½ A. M.

REV. W. W. MCKINNEY, now of this city, served five and a half years as pastor of the Mingo Presbyterian church, during which time one hundred and twenty members were received.

REV. J. A. WILSON, pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Beaver, has accepted a call from St. Louis, and the pastoral relation has been dissolved and the pulpit declared vacant.

ON the 30th ult., the Sabbath school in connection with the Second U. P. church of this city celebrated the twenty fourth anniversary of its organization. Mr. Thomas H. Rabe is the Superintendent.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Domenec visited St. Mary's church, Sharpsburg, on last Sunday. In the morning he administered first holy communion. In the afternoon he confirmed one hundred and five persons.

THE Presbyterian *Banner*, the oldest religious newspaper in the country, was sixty-two years old on the 5th instant. Its predecessor, the *Weekly Recorder*, was first issued at Chilicothe, Ohio, July 5, 1814, by Rev. John Andrews.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning on "The History of Liberal Christianity in Pittsburgh." In the evening there will be at the Universalist church a vesper service, in which the Sabbath school will take part.

THE following persons have been appointed to write the history of Monongahela Presbytery: Rev. J. C. Boyd from its origin to the year 1803; Rev. D. Barclay from 1803 to 1820; Rev. Dr. Grier from 1820 to 1839; Rev. Dr. Reid from 1839 to 1858; Rev. John S. Sands from 1858 to 1876.

REV. WM. SPEER, D.D., son of Dr. Speer, the well known physician of this city, will preach in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Scovel's), this morning. He left that church thirty years ago as a missionary to China, and will speak incidentally on the important question of Chinese immigration.

REV. JOSEPH R. WILSON, D. D., editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, graduated at Canonsburg in 1844, studied theology in Allegheny and Princeton, was pastor of churches in Richmond, Professor in Davidson College. Since then he has filled several professorships and pulpits in the South.

METHODIST services will be held to-morrow at the old United Presbyterian church, East End. Preaching by Rev. John Scott, of First Church, Allegheny. The city missionary has rented the old U. P. church on Franklin street, East End, for a few months, in the interests of the Methodist mission in that quarter of that city.

REV. J. F. DRAVO, President of the Trustees of Sewickley camp ground, states that arrangements have been made with the railroad company to issue round trip tickets from Allegheny to Leetsdale and return for season tickets, and excursion tickets (fifty-four trips) at $6 75, that is twenty-two and a half cents each way, or twenty-five cents for round trip.

AT a late meeting of the Presbytery of Monongahela, the call from Union congregation, for Rev. A. H. Elder, was returned to the congregation declined. A call from Union congregation, for Mr. J. A. Leitheth, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Frankfort, was received, sustained as regular and ordered to be forwarded for presentation.

GROWTH as to the progress of this country in population from the year 1776 to the present, it has been far outstripped in the growth of the churches. In 1776 there were less than nineteen hundred and fifty evangelical churches in the United States; according to the census of 1870 the number then stood at seventy-two thousand. The churches in a century have multiplied over thirty-six fold, while the population has increased only thirteen fold.

DR. ALEXANDER CLARK and the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Wheeling, left England for the continent June 21. They propose to visit Rotterdam, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Heidelberg, Switzerland and Paris, together. When Mr. Fisher will go to Italy, and Dr. Clark will return for his rambles through Scotland. His health has not improved to the extent his friends have wished, but he hopes for the best. His conference labors have exhausted him greatly.

THE trustees of the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association having leased for a term of years a new grove immediately adjoining their old ground, have arranged to hold a campmeeting, beginning on August 17th. A meeting of the trustees and others, and all others desiring lots will be held on the campground on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M. A free car will be at other respects what Israel fearing Allegheny at 6:36 A. M., returning at 5:26 P. M. A full attendance of all parties interested is desired.

THE *United Presbyterian* says: With all our shortcomings, with all the corruption that have crept into politics, with all the immortalities we have to deplore, with all the failures of churches to act up to their responsibility, we have held the best government on the earth, the best privileges and prospects, civil and religious. For all this we should thank God and take courage, and with renewed diligence in our duties in all our relations to Church and State, aim to give to the second century of our history a record of purer life, nobler work and grander progress.

THE KOHLMAN MURDER.

The Dead Butcher's Partner to be Arrested for the Crime.

Detective Bowden, of Allegheny, having made an information before Mayor Phillips charging William Thomann with the murder of August Kohlman, the accused, who is still at the Mercy Hospital, will be closely guarded by an officer until he has sufficiently recovered to permit his arrest and removal to jail.

The evidence adduced at the inquest, and other circumstances brought to light through the exertions of Detective Bowden and ex-Chief of Police Hague, are believed to be sufficient to justify the detention of Thomann for a legal examination. This much it is proper to say, in the light of facts thus far elicited, and no more. The papers which are endeavoring to make out a case of murder against Thomann in advance of his trial before a legal tribunal are committing a great wrong. The arguments of detectives in support of their theories will be received with allowance; their zeal and ambition to outstrip rivals and make reputations for themselves should be considered; and sensational articles like the one published yesterday, which contained statements calculated to make an impression on the minds of the jurors who may be called to try the cause, should be carefully considered in connection with the fact that William Thomann, although poor and friendless, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial. To endeavor to convict a man before he has been accorded a legal hearing, is clearly not one of the missions of the press.

A Fugitive Arrested.

Officers McGovern and Demmel yesterday arrested, in this city, Silas Burnett, who is a fugitive from justice from Leechburg. He is charged with agreeing to sell John Shirey a quantity of counterfeit money, and obtained from Shirey $100 in cash. Burnett, who had been arrested in Pittsburgh by Detective O'Mara, and handed over into the custody of the Freeport officers, had a hearing before Justice Duff, of Leechburg, and was ordered to jail for trial in default of $300 bail. After the hearing Constable Stoops handed Burnett over into the custody of Constable Morgan, of Leechburg. The latter in turn placed the prisoner in charge of his brother, who was not an officer, and as the handcuffs had been removed, Silas "escaped." A reward of $100 was offered by Freeport, Chief Hartzell was requested to hold the prisoner.

Charged with Infanticide.

The colored woman Rachel Smith, who has been in the Homeopathic Hospital for some days, was yesterday committed to jail by the Mayor to answer the charge of infanticide. It will be remembered that on Wednesday of last week the accused, employed as domestic at a boarding house on Eighth street, gave birth to a child and secreted it in a bucket in a cellar for some five or six hours. The mother and child were subsequently removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where the latter died two or three hours afterwards. The mother has been under the surveillance of the police ever since until yesterday, when the physician certified that she was in a condition to be removed.

The Wm. Smith Property Not Sold.

The property of Wm. Smith, pipe manufacturer, new in bankruptcy, was offered for sale at public auction on Thursday, but in consequence of insufficient bids was all withdrawn. On his interest, one-fifth, in the Isabella furnace, the only bid was $5,000. The entire property at a low valuation is worth $100,000. The pipe foundry, for which when the last city contract was awarded, five hundred thousand dollars were offered, drew forth a bid of only $57,000. On Mr. Smith's residence, near Friendship Park, Winebiddle avenue, the offer was $17,000. The property cost $140,000. Bids on other property ranged in about the same proportion, in consequence of which no sales were made.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Girl Commits a Forgery and Cuts Her Throat.

Thursday afternoon a girl aged about fifteen years, named Dolly Krause, residing with her parents at Etna, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Earlier in the day she had taken a check for $175, signed by herself, to the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, where her father had money on deposit. The cashier advised her of the necessity of having her father's signature, when she went home and placed it to the check and returned to the bank. A clerk in the bank took the check to Mr. Krause, who said he knew nothing about it. In the meantime the girl left the bank and went home. Arriving there, she endeavored to lift the top off a cistern with the design to end her days somewhere in the vicinity of its bottom, but the weight was too heavy. She then procured a razor and went to the cellar, where she inflicted a serious gash, some three inches in length, in her throat. Leaving the house she was seen by a young man who raised an alarm, and she was followed, and, after an hour's search, discovered sitting on a stump quite a distance from her home. She was taken to the house of Mr. George Seavy, near by, and Dr. Purvis summoned. Her wound was properly dressed by the physician, who conveyed her home in his buggy. Her wound is not necessarily dangerous. She says her idea in forging the check was to procure money with which to visit a brother living "out West."

A MURDER.

Fatal Result of the Third Avenue Shooting.

William Thomas Edgar, who was shot on Saturday night by Edward Gibbons, died yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock at the Homeopathic Hospital. Yesterday we published the substance of Edgar's dying statement, made the night previous to Mayor McCarthy. He directly charged that Gibbons fired the shot. Coroner McCalin will hold an inquest this evening.

An information for murder was made against Gibbons, and after a hearing before the Mayor he was finally committed for trial.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HURRY up the repaving of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

EIGHT prisoners escaped from the Meadville jail Wednesday night.

MR. THOMAS MILLER has been elected to a vacancy in the Select Council from the Twenty-ninth ward.

THERE will be added to the feathered tribes in the Allegheny Park next week, a pair of pea fowls, said to be very beautiful. They are donated by a gentleman in Chicago.

PROTHONOTARY KENNEDY has received the acts of Assembly for 1876, and they are now ready for distribution among the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the county.

MR. WM. QUINN, solicitor for the firm of S. B. Hedges & Co., live stock dealers, has returned from the East St. Louis stock yards, where he has been for the last few months, working for the interests of the firm.

THE Gas Committee of the Allegheny Councils, at a meeting last evening, instructed the sub-committee appointed to revise specifications looking to a cheaper gas supply to advertise for proposals to build gas works.

TWENTY new passenger coaches were finished a few days ago at the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in Allegheny, costing $4,600 each. They have been placed on the road and are now in service.

THE fact was made known to the prisoners in the Penitentiary yesterday that they would be permitted to subscribe for such newspapers and periodicals as they desired. Twenty-two of the number subscribed for daily and weekly newspapers.

THE seven medals for the victorious parties who participated in the regatta on July 4th are now ready, and some evening will be appointed for the distribution at City Hall. They are on exhibition at Reed's jewelry store, Market street.

AN attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. Bracy, on Ellsworth avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, Thursday night, but the would-be burglar was frightened off by a police officer, who chased him some distance but did not succeed in capturing him.

THREE persons were taken to Meadville to answer criminal charges relative to the publication of the "Jakey" sheet recently circulated there. One of them is charged with being the author of the scurrilous articles and the others with being the publishers.

SEVENTEEN redskins, of the Chippewa and Menominee Indian nations, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to their Western home on the Menominee river, in Wisconsin. They were in charge of Rev. Father Willard, of the Catholic Church.

THE new Board of Managers of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum met on Thursday evening and elected Bishop Tuigg President. Father Karney, who was elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. J. Grace, was chosen as Treasurer.

WE have received a circular from Mr. D. M. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, announcing a series of delightful excursions from Camden to Atlantic City, comprising one for every day from the 7th inst. to August 31st. The rate is $2 50.

A YOUNG man named Charles Meldrum had his leg broken yesterday at the stone yard of William Leaf, on Frankstown avenue, by the falling of a large stone upon it. He was carried to his residence at Homewood, on a stretcher, and Dr. Dean called to attend his injuries.

THE July number of William Semple's *Ladies Journal* is unusually attractive. It contains the portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, illustrations of the Executive Mansion, United States Capitol, United States Treasury, Congressional Hall and Liberty bell. The inside is full of very readable matter and latest fashions for ladies.

JOHN BENDER had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday, on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duties. Officer Atkinson, of Allegheny, was quelling a disturbance in the other night when the accused interfered and fought the officer. As a penalty he was fined $25 and costs, or in default sixty days. He paid the assessment.

MR. NATHANIEL MCCLINTON, a well known farmer in Moon township, died on Thursday, aged eighty-nine years. He came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1819, and has lived in the vicinity ever since. He leaves a family of four daughters and five sons, among them Mr. N. McClinton, who resides in the Fifth ward.

JOHN KNOEBEL, JR., of Smithfield street, has been held for a hearing before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by John Chrisler, of Allegheny. Principal Knoebel placed the muzzle of a revolver loaded with a blank cartridge against his nip and fired it off, on the third of July, thus inflicting a painful wound.

THE Board of Directors of Peebles District (Hazelwood) schools have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, T. H. Douglas; Grammar Department, Misses Amanda Alexander and Florence B. Hawley. Intermediate Department, Misses Lizzie Lyon, Lizzie Fisher, Samantha Boyd, Hattie Wiley and Mrs. E. Laubie. No teachers were selected for the Primary Department.

Seasonable Literature.

Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, have the largest stock of paper-covered novels to be found in Pittsburgh. They have all the standard works of fiction issued in this style by the leading publication houses of the country, so that persons in search of literature suited to this sweltering season can be sure of finding something to his or her taste. They also receive all the magazines, pictorial, story, theatrical and sporting papers as soon as issued. Their assortment of stationery, plain and fancy, is very extensive, while they offer notions, albums, games, etc., in great variety.

"Go Ye Into All the World and Preach the Gospel!"

A. M. E. Camp Meeting, for the promotion of Scripture Holiness, will be held at Lyon's Woodland Grove, Castle Shannon, within six miles of Pittsburgh, commencing August 3, continuing to the 16th.

This camp meeting will be held by the members of Brown A. M. E. Chapel, Allegheny, and inasmuch as it is the first one of the kind ever held in this part of the country by the A. M. E. Church, the committee will do all they can to make it a success.

The following ministers are expected to be present: Revs. J. P. Ustick, Columbus; John A. Clark, Xenia; George Knox, Pittsburgh; Elders W. H. Brown, Monongahela City; S. F. Jones, Uniontown; George C. Whitfield, Mechanicsburg; W. A. J. Phillips, Washington; C. E. Herbert, Brownsville; B. Wheeler, Meadville; Prof. J. Mitchell, Pittsburgh; Sisters Amanda Smith, (the Missionary,) Philadelphia; Nancy Burns, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Hallie Q. Brown and Elizabeth Saxton, Xenia, Ohio; Deacons T. A. Thompson, Salem, and George C. Sampson, Pittsburgh. All of whom are earnest workers.

Let every Christian begin now to pray that God will bless this meeting.

Arrangements for tents can be made with Bro. Moses Howard at the Allegheny market.

The pulpit exercises will be conducted by Rev. H. A. Grant, pastor Brown A. M. E. Chapel, Allegheny.

Trains at all hours on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, to and from the ground, from 6:40 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until midnight.

Secure excursion tickets and time table at the office of the company, foot of Incline, Carson street, South Side.

Preparing Committee—Moses Howard, James Barnes, Henry Jones, Henry Bruce, Frank Johnson, John Ridgley, Samuel Roberts, Daniel Smallwood and Andrew Queen.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board—Interesting Statistics.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. Graham in the chair.

After some discussion it was decided not to withdraw the suit against Mr. Junghaus for not reporting cases of small-pox at his house and putting up a warning sign.

Dr. Snively reported for the month of June as follows: The total number of deaths for the five weeks ending July 1st was 257. The death rate was equal to 20 in 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 89 deaths of infants under one year, and 46 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 52.53 per cent., or more than one-half of the total mortality. Twenty-eight of these deaths were due to cholera infantum, which began to prevail during the last days of the month. Consumption caused 30 deaths, and other diseases of the respiratory organs 36, of which number 20 were from pneumonia.

While diptheria, scarlet and typhoid fevers prevailed to about the extent as during the previous months, small pox shows a decided increase, both in number of cases reported and mortality, occurring principally in persons of foreign birth and their children, and prevailing most extensively in the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.

	Cases reported.	Deaths.
Small pox	59	13
Scarlet fever	11	6
Typhoid fever	11	4
Diptheria	7	6

The comparative morality is as follows:

June, 1873, five weeks	324
June, 1874, four weeks	231
June, 1875, five weeks	288
June, 1876, five weeks	257

Showing a decided diminution of morality as compared with the same period of the three preceding years.

The report was accepted.

Adjourned.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the result was glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work —my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.

Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—Cincinnati Times, February 4, 1875.
TTHS&W

Rare Opportunity

to get a first-class make Piano, used only a short time, at an unusual low figure. One seven-octave Chickering, with carved legs and mouldings, round corners back and front. Also a seven-octave Steinway in good order. Also a number of other second-hand Pianos and Organs, ranging from $35 to $150, including instruments of nearly all the leading makes. Be sure to call and see this lot, for we have put the prices very low, as we are bound to sell them off at once, to make room for a large shipment of the celebrated Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs, including a number of the Centennial patterns.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

THE ST. JAMES.

The Most Popular Hotel in the City.

The traveling public are generally aware of the fact that the St. James Hotel, on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, is the only good hotel in that locality at which the rates are reasonable. The proprietor, Mr. James K. Lanahan, has been engaged in the business of keeping hotel for nearly twenty-five years, and all who have ever been so fortunate as to enjoy his hospitality pronounce him the most affable, agreeable, liberal, and genial host in the country. The St. James is first-class in all its appointments, and travelers never cease praising the house and bidding the day they first stopped there.

The recent thorough renovation which the popular St. James has undergone renders it all the more desirable as a comfortable stopping place.

Heavy Robbery—Another Warning.

From the *Gazette*, we learn that Mr. Thomas Slater, of Cecil township, Washington county, was robbed of $1,700 in bonds and $25 in money, which he had *carefully* deposited in *an old valise* instead of *the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh*, where he could have called to-day and got his coupons. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Respects in Which the Mason & Hamlin Organs Exc